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Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

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ALL FACILITIES MUST BE USED FOR AIRPLANES

Tojo Instructs Munitions Ministry Officials at First Conference Thursday

'DEVELOP FIRST-LINE SPIRIT'

Concentration on Air Power, Guidance of Plants and Coordination Stressed

Every ounce of available productive power must be devoted to the strengthening of the air force and the fighting spirit manifested on the first line must be developed in the munition plants also, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his concurrent capacity as Munitions Minister said in his instructions at the First Conference of Munitions Supervision Department Heads held Thursday.

For about 20 minutes beginning 9 a.m. General Tojo outlined the Government policy for the instruction of the heads of munitions supervision departments in the duties relating to munitions production administration.

The main points of his instructions were: (1) concentration of munitions productive power on the strengthening of the air force; (2) guidance over munition plants in such a way that the spirit of do or die may prevail at every factory or shop and (3) comprehensive coordination of all productive facilities so as to secure the maximum efficiency.

Minister Tojo's Speech

Munitions Minister Tojo said:

"The battle-array of the munitions supervision departments has been completed, on the whole, and you gentlemen, are now assembled here in a conference to work out the means best calculated to achieve the maximum efficiency in the munition plants over which you are to exercise administrative supervision. Let me take this occasion to state my opinion on the matter.

"The war now is being fought with the utmost fury and grim intensity. An epochal increase in the production of munitions is now the most vital of problems facing the nation. With the establishment of the Munitions Ministry, munitions supervision departments have been provided to exercise administrative supervision over munition plants. Much is expected of the results in all quarters and, accordingly, I am quite aware that you must take special pains and trouble inasmuch as the departments are so new and the demands of the times so urgent. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for your conscientious efforts. As regards your respective duties I have already stated my view as Prime Minister at the time the Wartime Civil Service Duties Ordinance was promulgated and I see no need of repeating myself. Today I wish to call your attention to the following three points:

Production Priorities

"Firstly, the priorities in munitions production. This Ministry of Munitions has been established in the very midst of a decisive war in order to concentrate the national strength upon a rapid increase in the production of munitions, especially aircraft, so that we may be fully equipped for the stringent war situation we are facing. Consequently, the matter of the utmost urgency is to produce more and more aircraft and produce them on unprecedented scales. In order to achieve this all-important object, it is our sincere desire that you will thoroughly understand the aims of the central authorities and take personal charge of the work on the first line, weeding out whatever impediments there may be found in the way of increased production, and dedicating yourselves to the task. It will be your work to see to it that the workers on the first line fully grasp the priorities that must be observed in production and exercise guidance so that aircraft may be built at the quickest possible tempo.

"Secondly, it is essential to uplift the productive spirit. If any bottlebeck exists in munitions production, it will not lie in manpower or material supply but a lack of the do or die spirit, caused by superficial phenomena. It is the strength of the spirit which makes everything possible. I am firmly convinced that if we exercise to the full the spirit of doing or dying which is so markedly pecu-

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U.S. Columnist Bares Obstacles In Attacking Nippon Island Bases

Clapper Warns Americans Tremendous Casualties Always Attendant Upon Landing Operations Against Low Lying Reefs Like Tarawa

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—Raymond Clapper, well-known American columnist of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, warns Americans of the difficulties encountered by the U.S. forces on New Britain Island and the difficulties still in store for the U.S. armed forces in attacking other Japanese island bases, according to a dispatch received here.

Clapper declared, "Those who have handled island campaigns in the Pacific will say it is wise to be careful in comparing various operations such as Tarawa with New Britain. One is a small reefed-in island while the other is a large land mass. This makes all the difference in the world. On Tarawa the Japanese were huddled together on one little strip of sand. There was only one opening where we could go in and there was no place to which the Japanese could fall back upon."

Clapper pointed out that on such a small reefed-in island like Tarawa the proportion of landing casualties was very much higher but that once the landing was over there was little chance of casualties except in minor mopping-up operations.

In the case of large land masses such as Guadalcanal, Bougainville or New Britain, Clapper said that it is often possible to make a surprise landing in a relatively undefended point. He added that in such operations the landing casualties were comparatively small but that "heavy casualties will come during the weeks of fighting inland." In this sense Clapper revealed that the Guadalcanal landing itself was not difficult but that the Americans underwent weeks of hard fighting subsequently before the Japanese Forces swung to other fields of operations.

Clapper asserted that "the reason some high naval officers raise the question is because in future island operations there will be a tendency to compare one operation favorably or unfavorably with the previous one in spite of the fact that there are several types of operations."

Clapper continued, "Not only is there a fundamental difference between small reef islands and large land masses but among reef islands there is a difference which becomes important in judging the difficulty in attack." Clapper pointed out that low islands like the Marshalls are sandfilled coral bars, small flat islands like Mille, the principal of the Marshall Group, are only about two miles long and one mile wide at the largest point and no place over 15 feet above sea level.

He declared that volcanic islands, however, like the Truk Group were much tougher because they rise sharply from the water's edge. He said that the fringes were covered with heavy mangrove trees and that the sides go up steeply. He pointed out that one of the chief units of the Truk Group, Dublon Island, has sharp hills nearly 1,200 feet high.

Clapper asserted, "Steep hillsides are perfect for defense. Taking that type of island will be quite different and far more difficult than taking a flat sandbar like Tarawa."

SWEDEN TO ADHERE TO ITS NEUTRALITY

Maintenance of Policy Stressed by King Gustaf at Opening of Diet Session

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—King Gustaf V of Sweden emphatically stressed the maintenance of Sweden's policy of neutrality today in his speech before the first-day session of the Diet which was opened this morning.

King Gustaf V declared that "the countries in northern Europe have suffered greatly from the war, but Sweden, although she had experienced trials and been forced to make great sacrifices, had been able to avoid actual participation in the conflict."

"Our relations with other nations have always been friendly," the King stressed, "and the future will not find our country pursuing a policy other than that of strict adherence to peace."

King Gustaf sounding a warning to the people further added that "in view of the prevailing unrest and the precariousness of the world situation, constant vigilance and preparation must not be neglected by our counrty."

In conclusion King Gustaf emphasized that "owing to the strengthening of the country's internal organization and military preparation, we have been able to maintain our freedom and independence. After the war, too, we must make all efforts to help in the reconstruction of the world."

ENEMY SHIPPING HIT HARD

Loss in 1942 About 9,200,000 Tons At Hands of U-Boats

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—In view of the announcement issued by both the United States and Britain that the tonnage of anti-Axis shipping sunk by the German submarines in 1943 was equal to approximately 40 per cent of the 1942 total, it has been confirmed that the anti-Axis had suffered a loss of approximately 4,200,000 tons in 1943 as the loss in 1942 had amounted to approximately 9,200,000 tons.

Spitfires on Duty

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—The British Spitfire planes have appeared on the Burma-India fighting front since a few months back for fighter and scouting duties, Anti-Axis Headquarters for Southeast Asia announced today according to a report from New Delhi.

MORE LIGHT THROWN ON INDIAN DEADLOCK

Recent Sessions of Leading Communal Parties Reveal Clash of Interests

Special to The Nippon Times

LISBON, January 12.—The recent intensifying clash of interests between the two leading communal parties of India, namely the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha, has been revealed in the following dispatch to the Times, London from its correspondent in Delhi on December 28:

"Much light has been thrown on the Indian deadlock during the past few days by deliberations of the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha. Both happened to be in session at the same time and both have made political capital out of the eclipse of the Congress Party.

"While Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, at Karachi was exhorting his followers not to rest content until they seize and rule the territories that belong to them, Dr. Mookerjee, the leader of the Hindu Mahasabha, at Amritsar was telling his party why they could never come to a settlement with the Muslims on the basis of the Phistan.

"Mookerjee made the charge that the Hindu-Muslim disunity is to be attributed to the British policy of "divide and rule" and then went into detailed explanation of why the Hindu Mahasabha could agree with neither the Muslims nor the Congress Party. They stood for equal citizenship for all Indians without distinction of class or religion.

"The essence of Mookerjee's declaration is probably to be seen in the resolution moved today, setting forth qualifications of the Hindu Mahasabha to speak for India in any negotiations with the Government.

"At their session in Karachi yesterday, the Muslim League appointed the Committee of Action to prepare a five-year plan for an economic development of the Pakistan areas which suggests that even the Muslims are alive to the uneconomic aspects of the Pakistan scheme. Jinnah said little that was new in his presidential address, except to coin the phrase "divide and unite" as the only honest way out for the British Government. He suggested to Churchill that the British Empire would have to be liquidated one day and that voluntary liquidation would be looked on as an act of friendship. He expressed his astonishment that the Viceroy would think the war can be won while he remains indifferent to the political situation."

NEW TAX PLAN WILL TAKE UP BUYING POWER

Increases in Rates Also Aimed To Adjust Consumption to Aid Wartime Finance

SAVINGS TO BE BOOSTED

¥1,692,000,000 Estimated as Resulting Additional Revenue In a Normal Year

The new tax increase plan of unprecedentedly large scale just announced by the Finance Ministry is intended for the absorption of purchasing power and the adjustment of consumption to cope with an enormous outlay of war expenses, thereby contributing to the wartime finance.

At the same time the taxation system and the tax collecting operation have been simplified by the plan. Special care has been paid by the Government in taxation in connection with the increase and strengthening of savings, enlargement of production and enterprise readjustment. The system of taxation at the source also has been improved.

The increase in the Government's revenue in a normal year resulting from the direct tax increase is estimated to total ¥1,692,000,000, which represents 64 per cent of the entire gain in revenue amounting to ¥2,500,000,000.

Savings Interest Lowered

As a result of the tax increase, the interest rate on postal savings deposits will be lowered by about .12 per cent to 2.64 per cent.

The rates of increase in direct taxes announced by the Finance Ministry Thursday include: the classified income taxes, from 14 to 19 per cent for immovables valued at ¥600 or less; from 16 to 21 per cent for immovables valued at over ¥600; from 9 to 13 per cent in the dividend and interest tax on interests on Government bonds; from 14 to 19 per cent in the dividend and interest tax on public bonds other than Government bonds and Government-guaranteed company debentures; from 15 to 5-20 per cent on bank deposit interests and profits accruing to money in trust.

The corporate income tax has been raised from 25 to 30 per cent on the business year incomes of Japanese juridical persons and from 37 to 45 per cent on those of foreign juridical persons. The special corporate income tax has been raised from 12.5 to 20 per cent on the surplus for the business year.

The corporate business tax has been raised from 1.5 to 2 per cent on the net profit for the business year and the individual business tax from 1.5 to 2 per cent. The special profit tax has been increased from 55 to 60 per cent on an amount equivalent to 10 per cent or more of the amount of capital; from 65 to 70 per cent on an amount equivalent to 20 per cent or more of the amount of capital and from 75 to 80 per cent on an amount equivalent to 30 per cent of more of the amount of capital. As regards a juridical person with a capital amounting to ¥100,000 or less, the foregoing tax rates are to be reduced by 10 per cent each.

The individual business profit tax has been left at 35 per cent, while the tax on transfers has been raised from 25 to 30 per cent for property valued at ¥100,000 or less; from 40 to 45 per cent for that valued at more than ¥100,000 and from 55 to 60 for that valued at more

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BA MAW MAKES REFORM TO AID WARTIME SETUP

To Increase Fighting Strength And Stabilize Popular Living Conditions

HIGH EFFICIENCY IS AIM

Mobilization of Abundant Manpower and Material Resources Made Easier

Domei

RANGOON, January 12.—Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma today announced the reform of the basic structure of local administration. The topmost idea of the reform is to realize the increase of fighting strength and stabilization of popular livelihood so as to cope with the vast changes in external and domestic conditions of Burma.

The entire territory of Burma has been divided into four administrative units, including prefectures, towns and villages. A governor vested with a strong authority over administrative issues will be appointed for each region by the Head of State. Viewed economically, the present reform is very significant in that capital and material in each region can be systematically and economically mobilized.

In connection with the reform of local administration announced by the Burmese Government, Head of State Ba Maw said:

"The local administrative reform now announced aims to avoid waste in the mobilization of our abundant manpower and material resources and to attain the highest efficiency through scientific operation.

"Burma hitherto had been suffering from a crippled economic state under the maladministration of the British, both materials and manpower being most unevenly distributed.

"Upper Burma had only a small supply of materials although it abounded in manpower. The British in their attempt to transfer the manpower of Upper Burma to the delta area in order to exploit it for their own profit completely failed.

"Thus the evils of the old Indian immigration policy have still persisted in the economic fabric of Burma. A scientific policy is to be adopted under the new regime so as not to repeat the blunders of the British."

TIRONA TAKES NEW POST

Sworn Into Office As P.I. Minister Of Health, Labor and Welfare

Domei

MANILA, January 13.—With President Jose P. Laurel administering the oath, Assemblyman Emiliano Tirona was sworn into office last evening at the Malacanan as Minister of the newly created Ministry of Health, Labor and Public Welfare.

The ceremony was witnessed by members of the Assembly headed by Speaker Benigno S. Aquino, Minister and Vice-Ministers, high-ranking members of the Philippine judiciary and other dignitaries.

Following the oath-taking ceremony, President Laurel delivered a brief address in which he paid high tribute to Mr. Tirona declaring that his brilliant record in the past in various capacities of Government service qualify him as best suited to head the new Ministry.

Waseda Lecturer Creates Mosaic Portrait Of Late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

The late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Combined Fleet, has been brought back to life in a mosaic portrait created by Kazutada Sakurai, lecturer in the architecture department of Waseda University, reports the Asahi.

Mr. Sakurai, who is one of the highest authorities on mosaics in Japan, has been engaged in the creation of this mosaic likeness of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto for over a year. The image is one foot in length and about nine inches in width, and is made from over 6,000 tiny pieces of fine marble from Italy.

Mr. Sakurai first made his acquaintance with the late Fleet-Admiral at Washington during the Naval Limitation Conference held there, and was strongly impressed by the greatness of the Fleet-Admiral as reflected in his solemn and serious attitude.

This mosaic portrait was started by Mr. Sakurai when he first heard of the great success achieved by the Imperial Naval Forces at Pearl Harbor at the beginning of the current war. He began it with the intention of presenting it to the late Fleet-Admiral as a manifestation of his sincere gratitude to him for his great achievement. However, now that the Fleet-Admiral is gone forever, Mr. Sakurai has decided to present this mosaic portrait to the Navy Ministry.

Manchoukuo Mongols Donate Meat To Our Workers in War Industries

Gift of 550 Tons by Herdsmen in Hsingan and Jehol Provinces Shows Their Cooperative Attitude Toward Japan in Prosecuting the War

Indicative of the growing cooperative attitude of the Mongolian population in Manchoukuo toward Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, a total of 550 tons of meat has been delivered by the stock-raising inhabitants in Hsingan and Jehol Provinces, Manchoukuo, and shipped to this country to be distributed among workers engaged in airplane, shipbuilding, mining and other vital wartime industries, it was learned on Thursday.

It is said that the meat required the slaughtering of 6,000 heads of cattle. A portion of the shipment totaling 200 tons reached Shimonoseki on Thursday.

A movement to produce meat for bolstering Japan's wartime homefront was started by the Manchoukuo Government some time ago and was responded to with particular enthusiasm by the Mongol population in the stock-raising areas in that country, resulting in the delivery of 400 and 150 tons of the precious foodstuff respectively by Hsingan and Jehol Provinces, with unexpected rapidity.

It is learned in this connection that delivery and purchase in Manchoukuo of farm products for use in Japan are going on with wonderful results, auguring well for the joint self-supply program in Japan and Manchoukuo regarding vital foodstuffs.

Live-stock it may be noted, constitutes an important property for the Mongolian population in Manchoukuo, and the number of cattle possessed by the individual Mongol is regarded as clearly indicating the economic status of his family.

In fact, the Mongols regard their cattle with as much importance as farming population do their land. Much difficulty, therefore, had been anticipated when the same plan to collect meat from among the stock-raising population in these areas was first worked out. Thanks, however, to the adequate management by the Manchoukuo Government in regard to that program and also because of the fervent desire of the Manchoukuo people to cooperate with Japan in the conduct of the war, the large amount of nutritious food has been offered quickly. This fact, along with the willing delivery of agricultural products by Manchoukuo's agrarian population, is understood as embodying the Manchoukuo people's spirit of collaboration with and contribution of Japan for the successful prosecution of the current war, for which the Japanese are deeply grateful.

The 550 tons of meat will be distributed among Japan's "warriors of industry" who are engaged in vigorous production warfare in plants and shipyards in main industrial zones within this country, in accordance with the wishes of the generous Mongol herdsmen.

REICH FRUSTRATES FOE'S AIR ATTACKS

Increase in Fighter Planes and Their Efficiency Contributes To Successes

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—With over one-third of the participating planes shot down, the anti-Axis bombing raids on Huls, Magdeburg, Dessau and vicinity, industrial centers in central Germany, on the morning of January 11 turned out to be a miserable fiasco for the enemy and the greatest aerial victory since the opening of the war for the Luftwaffe.

Over 300 Flying Fortresses and four-engined bombers of the Consolidated type escorted by about 100 Thunderbolt and other long-distance fighter planes attempted a thrust deep into German territory that morning. The weather was ideal for the activities of fighter planes.

By ingeniously using large formations of fighter planes, the Luftwaffe brought down 124 heavy bombers and 12 fighter planes, more than one-third of the participating enemy craft, according to the German announcement.

Attempt Frustrated

Most of the enemy machines brought down met their fate before reaching their objective, while the surviving craft were forced to break formations and thus were completely frustrated in their attempt at concentrated bombing raids.

Despite the miserable failure of attempted bombing raid on Schweinfurt in October last year in which the enemy lost as many as 120 heavy bombers, Lieutenant-General James Harold Doolittle, newly arrived commander of the United States bomber unit, was apparently tempted to test his ability.

Recently, the anti-Axis air force has been using Thunderbolt and other long-distance fighter planes equipped with auxiliary tanks made of light metal or paper. These fighter planes escort bombers as far as about Kassel, a radius of about 1,000 kilometers.

However, the present brilliant German victory attests to a steady increase in the production of fighter planes and to their increasing efficiency. Expressing supreme confidence in regard to future air combat, the Reich military authorities in a press interview had the following to say:

"Unlike their usual self, the Reuters News Agency and other enemy propaganda organs are maintaining total silence regarding the result of the current combat. This is proof enough of how heavy are the American losses.

"The German military com-

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BRITISHERS FEARING RETALIATORY RAIDS

Press Discussing Reich Aerial Assaults by Rocket Planes: New-Type Shells Reported

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—The British people are frightened at the thought that the German forces may make use of new weapons secretly developed by them in retaliatory aerial attacks on the British mainland.

There is a heated discussion going on in the British press of the possibility of the Germans using rocket planes in attacks especially on the British Isles.

The News Chronicle, according to London reports, published a long editorial on January 11 in which it was stressed that the Germans are likely to use a new weapon that might be called a robot bomber in the war. The substance of the News Chronicle editorial follows:

"No imagination is necessary to think that it will not be long before the German forces will be sending radio-propelled unoccupied planes loaded with bombs from the opposite of the Dover Strait to London and other British centers of population. This is a highly practical possibility. It is quite an easy thing to fly such robot planes from the street or from the top floor of a building by means of a catapult. We know that they can be made to steer exactly toward the specified object. Such robot planes as would be used by the Germans would be small-sized and they each would be loaded with one 2,000 kilogram bomb. There should not be any difficulty in sending 1,000 such planes in a night. The British people had better be on their guard against the possibility of the Germans trying to paralyze the fighting power of Britain by the use of such methods of warfare."

Rocket Shells Used

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—There are indications that the German forces used rocket shells for the first time in the present aerial fighting. An AP report from London says the following:

"American officers and men who have returned from one of the extremely costly bombing attacks on the German mainland are talking about a new-type of rocket shell being used by the German forces. The rocket shells used by the Germans are as powerful as those for large-sized high-angle guns and explode in the way the shells for large-sized high-angle guns do.

"One of the Americans, who hails from Los Angeles, stated positively that the rocket shells of the Germans are at least five times as large

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OUR SUBMARINE SINKS FOE SHIP IN DARING FEAT

Thrusts Deep Into Port at Enemy Base on Arabian Coast And Torpedoes Vessel

MOHAMMEDANS STARTLED

Nippon Warship Succeeds in Escape and Surfaces After Dark Outside Harbor

By HOGARAKA HIRATE
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—A Japanese submarine made a thrust deep into a port at the enemy's X X base on the Arabian coast and sank an enemy ship just before her departure. The daring feat was a bolt from the blue to the enemy. It startled the Mohammedans in all Arabia, enemy war prisoners later revealed.

Following is an account of the surprise raid:

The Captain already had to his credit an undisclosed number of enemy ships sunk. He knew X X to be an important enemy base and was sure that there was a big bag in store for him. He made up his mind to make a thrust.

The port is a free, open port and so a good view of it was obtainable, but it made a thrust so much more difficult. Besides, the sea was only X X meters deep. An enemy depth charge attack would be sure to send the ship to the bottom. On the other hand if the venture succeeded, it would strike terror into the enemy.

Long Conference Held

The Captain and the Chief Navigation Officer held a conference for many hours before a chart. Other officers stood by, letting their thoughts wander back to the exploits at Pearl Harbor and to the feats of the Special Attack Flotilla at Sydney and Diego Suarez.

How close the enemy's vigil was clear from the fact that the ship had encountered enemy scout planes and cruisers almost daily. No one thought of life or death. Every one was determined that one shot should tell.

The time for the surprise raid was set for dawn on X day. The desert wind mixed, with sand moistened the uniforms. Visibility was specially bad.

Imagine the anxiety of the Chief Navigation Officer. His eyes were glued to the sextant. The success or failure of the venture depended entirely on him. How often he had gone to and fro between the conning tower and the bridge!

The ship turned toward the mouth of the bay. The Captain was standing composedly on the bridge in the dark.

"Be on close watch," he would tell look-out men now and then. The night was dark and foggy. Amid thick mist every one fixed his eyes on the sea surface, determined not to miss anything that might come into view. Visibility was bad.

"Light sighted!" cried out the look-out man suddenly. The cry broke the tension.

Objective Reached

The objective had been finally reached. The rest depended on whether or not there were any enemy ships there. The lights were gradually going out. In no way expecting an attack X X was in peaceful drawn slumber, forgetting even to effect light control. Looking through the periscope it grew gradually more light.

The burning eyes of the captain caught the outlines of an enemy ship. Smoke was belching out from its funnel. Then the captain's barked order of "Enemy ship sighted!" and "Prepare for torpedo attack!" relieved the crew of a heavy feeling of pressure and sent fighting spirit

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Foe Raiders Repulsed By Japanese Units At Kwajalein Lagoon

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL PACIFIC, January 13.—Nine enemy Consolidated B-24 heavy bombers appeared over Kwajalein lagoon yesterday morning and attempted low altitude machine-gunning, but were repulsed by intense anti-aircraft gunfire from the Japanese defense garrison. Only slight damage was suffered on our side.

GERMAN RESISTANCE IN ITALY ADMITTED

U.S. Senator Declares Thrust Against Atlantic Wall Is Suicidal

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—Frankly admitting the strength of the German troops in Italy, General Sir Oliver Leese who now commands the British 8th Army in succession to General Sir Bernard Montgomery, during an interview with a British war correspondent, urged the journalist to convey to the British public the difficulties the anti-Axis forces were meeting in the form of terrific resistance on the part of the Reich troops.

The recently appointed commander-in-chief of the British invasion army, it is pointed out here, is the same General Montgomery who, in the battle for southern Italy, became famous for his association with the snail-pace offensive which resulted in anti-Axis collapse in face of powerful German attacks. The anti-Axis advance was accompanied with the most serious losses and they began to realize that the road to Rome was much longer than expected.

Reich Defense Strong

General Montgomery, who is stated to be studying the maps of the German defensive installations on the Atlantic coast, will doubtless come to the conclusion that these Reich defenses which have been constructed over a long period, are far stronger than the defense system in southern Italy. The construction of the latter had only been possible after the treason by Badoglio in September 1943 while the Atlantic wall and the defense system in Norway have been erected over a period of four years. Some 10 million cubic meters of concrete have been used in the construction of the Atlantic wall and gun upon gun, ranging from 8.8-centimeter guns to the heaviest long range batteries, have been placed in position in thousands of deeply entrenched artillery positions. About 10,000 such guns are ready for action in bomb-proof emplacements.

In addition, a wide belt consisting of millions of mines of all varieties form a part of the first line on the Atlantic coast where crack divisions are facing the enemy day and night. In the same way the Norwegian coast has also been strongly fortified with innumerable guns.

The American senator, Albert Chandler, was quite right when he recently stated that any thrust against the German fortifications on the Atlantic coast and in Norway would not only be criminal carelessness but almost equal to suicide. This view of an American senator can only be supported by German quarters.

Fighting Is Bitter

Domei

GENEVA, January 12.—The laborious American advance to Rome can be measured in centimeters, writes Alexander Clifford, the special war correspondent of the Daily Mail attached to the American 5th Army. Clifford declares that the fighting is bitter and hard, especially during the present cold weather and that the results achieved are not commensurate with the losses sustained. He states that it took two days to clear a small hamlet such as San Vittore from the enemy and that this may give the British some idea of the dilatoriness of the anti-Axis advance. However, the correspondent opined, things have to be put up with for the Germans are offering the toughest resistance.

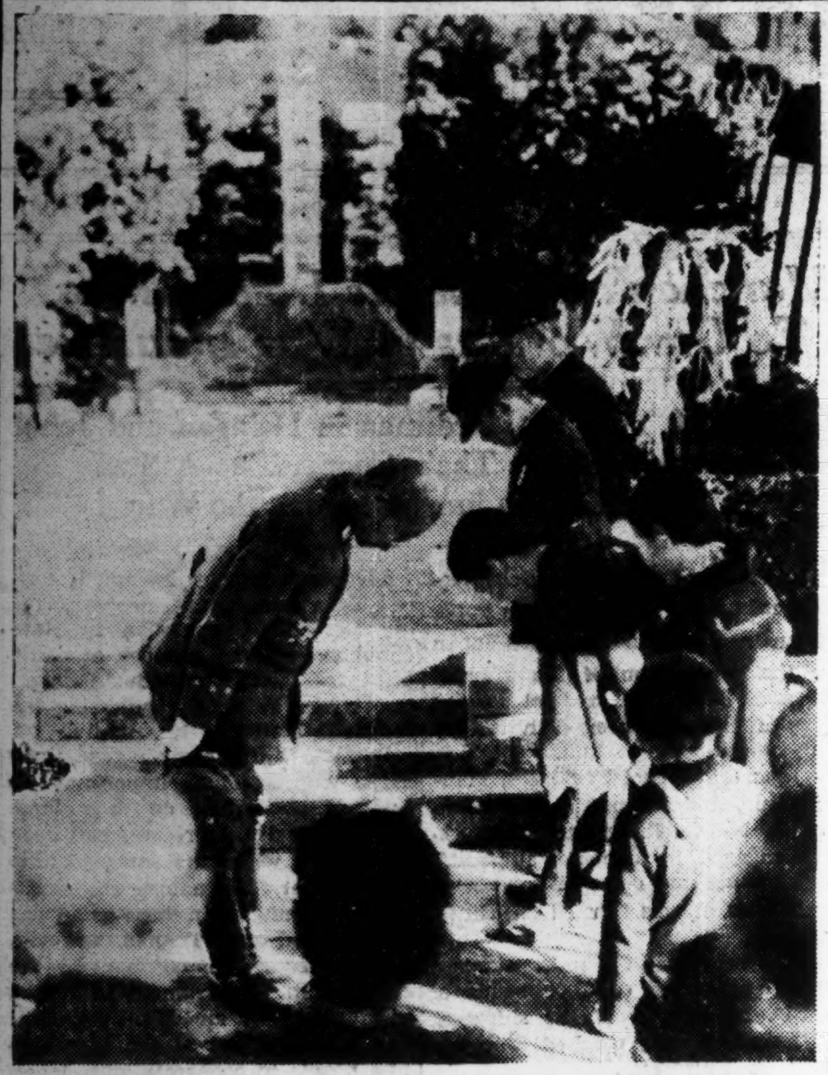
The correspondent further disclosed the experience of an American colonel in which the U.S. troops were faced with the task of capturing a small village which was believed to be fortified by the Germans. It was decided to destroy the village prior to the storming. The bombardment was carried out by heavy mortars. When the actual assault began, however, the American soldiers were simply mowed down by deadly fire from the walls and first floors of the buildings which had apparently been converted into pillboxes. It was as if hell had been let loose. In conclusion, Clifford asserted that the anti-Axis operations had reached a stage where a small German rearguard was able to hold at bay the entire front.

Japanese Language Popular

Domei

SHONAN, January 13.—As a result of popular requests, municipal authorities are planning to open another Japanese language teaching center here to offer Japanese conversation, spirit and culture. Both men and women between the ages of 14 and 30 are eligible for admission, while lessons will be given free of charge.

Attu Hero Laid to Rest



In solemn reverence the remains of Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki were laid to rest at Tama Cemetery on Thursday. Prominent among those attending the ceremony was Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, seen above with the wife and children of the immortal hero of Attu. Mrs. Yamazaki who, with her son, had spent a night long vigil beside the remains of her late husband at the Army Club on Kudan Hill, accompanied the procession to the Cemetery along streets lined thick with people who wished to pay homage to the gallant defender who paid the supreme sacrifice in the cause of duty and who will be remembered forever more as the greatest exponent of Japanese loyalty and devotion.

All Facilities Must Be Used For Airplanes

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liar to the Japanese people we shall see truly astonishing results on the home front as we have been on the firing lines. Now is the time to manifest this spirit 120 per cent in the production of munitions, especially aircraft. I hope that you will do your utmost to rouse this fiery spirit in the factory or shop over which you exercise administrative supervision.

Full Coordination Vital

"Thirdly, comprehensive coordination of productive capacities must be assured to the full. As a result of a series of administrative inspections conducted at munition plants, it has been found that if there is in production planning and other quarters a lack of coordination, various snags are liable to be struck in production as a whole. With your varied experience and deep insight, I hope you will undertake effective guidance so that this essential coordination may be obtained to the fullest possible extent.

"I need not repeat that the times are most stringent and call for our supreme efforts to shatter the counter-offensive of the enemy. Your responsibility is extremely heavy therefore. I earnestly call upon you to give your best in full realization of that fact.

The first day of the conference, which was Wednesday, was devoted to the instructions of Vice-Minister of Munitions Nobusuke Kishi and affairs under the jurisdiction of the General Bureau of Air Arms. The second day, Thursday, besides the instructions of Munitions Minister Tojo, was given over to an explanation of the regulations for supervision over munition plants, munition companies falling under the category of first designation, reports of the various munitions supervision department heads on local conditions and matters coming under the jurisdiction of the General Mobilization Bureau. Today, the third day, discussions are to be held on matters under the jurisdictions of the Fuel, Machinery, Iron and Steel, Light Metals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Electric Power Bureau and matters relating to industrial adjustment.

Britishers Fearing Retaliatory Raids

(Continued From Page 1)

as the biggest shells he has seen before.

"Another American, a captain, who was one of the occupants of a 'Flying Fortress' which took part in one of the latest attacks on the German mainland gave his impression of one of the rocket shells used by the Germans in the fighting. He said 'I saw a rocket shell as big as a house come flying toward us from the ground. The moment it exploded the neighborhood of where it fell was turned into a sea of smoke."

Our Submarine Sinks Foe Ship In Daring Feat

(Continued From Page 1)

anew coursing through their arms and legs. The Captain thought that the ship was not a merchantman because its funnel was so tall but as the submarine neared the objective it was found to be a 10,000-ton class freighter filled to capacity with materials and about to leave port.

There was some let down because it was not a warship but there was feeling of joy only felt by those who fight and especially by those who fight on submarines. Smiles creased the faces of the crew. The chance to land a blow on the enemy had made them come this far, without heed of dangers. There was still considerable distance between the objective and the submarine. It was still before sun-up but enemy planes were seen taking off.

The submarine has already penetrated the net of mines at the mouth of the harbor but much care had to be made to keep out of the eyes of the enemy planes. Behind the white buildings of the city were low rolling hills. There were white pillbox-like objects visible. Perhaps they were batteries. After a while the submarine drove into the midst of a horde of fighting boats. Every time the periscope was raised a black old man fishing from his boat would look from the side of his eyes at it. The eyes of the captain staring out from the periscope would meet the eyes of the old man and the Captain would feel a jolt.

Fishermen Unconcerned

But the ignorant fishermen apparently did not know that it was a submarine. They just made a queer, wondering expression and went right back to fishing without being moved to any panic. To avoid these fishing boats the submarine maneuvered right and left. After going through this obstacle the submarine reached a point only X X meters away from the ship. Should the torpedo miss not only would this wonderful chance be lost but the submarine would be sent down to hell.

In the torpedo room everything was in readiness. The crewmen prayed toward the torpedo tube. Now was the time when their daily care would bring results. "Ready to fire!" was the answer sent back to the conning tower. The periscope broke water and simultaneously came the Captain's confident-voiced command, "Ready, fire!". The ship being at anchor it was easy to aim at, but thinking of the difficulties undergone before coming here, the crew felt a great emotion.

One second . . . two seconds . . . then click and boom. A hit. Through the periscope the Captain saw the torpedo hit the ship's engine room, just as it had been aimed. He saw a towering column of water shoot up toward the sky. The ship started down immediately stern first, lifting its bow high into the air. But because of the shallowness of the water the bow again came down and she settled leaving the bridge and forward out of the water.

The interior of the submarine shook with shouts of Banzai. The surprise raid was a success but there still remained the most dangerous task, the daylight escape. Because all of the destroyers, which it had encountered so often prior to this, were patrolling outside the harbor, the submarine was not subjected to depth charge attack. The submarine succeeded making its escape and showed up in after dark outside the harbor. Congratulating themselves on this successful raid the crew continued that voyage in search for other prey.

AMERICAN AIR UNITS RAID BANGKOK AGAIN

Temple and Business District Blindly Bombed on 2 Days —Damage Negligible

Domei

BANGKOK, January 13.—The American air force raided Bangkok at 10:30 p.m. on Monday night and at 9:30 p.m. on Wednesday night. The Monday raid lasted for about three hours and numerous explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped in the northwestern part of the city. The cool action of the people in seeking shelter and fighting fires rendered the damage done negligible.

The Wednesday night raid lasted for about an hour. In this raid the enemy blindly bombed a temple and the business district in the central part of the city. In both the raids, the enemy planes were subjected to the furious attacks of intercepting Japanese and Thai fighters and the intense fire of ground batteries and fled after having blindly bombed only non-military establishments in the city.

Samakhi Thai Comments

Concerning these raids, Samakhi Thai, Thai commentator, pointed to the criminal bestiality of the Anglo-Americans and declared as follows over the radio:

"The greater part of the bombs dropped in the raids were incendiaries and for that reason damage was done to the properties of the citizens. By these raids the people of Thai have been taught the true character of the Anglo-Americans. Because they cannot win through just war steps, the Anglo-Americans are resorting to blind-bombing a small nation such as Thailand.

"In spite of its boasts, the enemy has not been able to advance on the Italian front and has not yet formed a second front in Europe. The Anglo-Americans have merely appointed a commander-in-chief for a second front in order to avoid the responsibility in answering the Soviet demands. The enemy has also made no remarkable progress in the Pacific. It has only barely touched isolated islands in the vast ocean.

"On the map, these islands do not look much larger than pin heads. The occupation of such islands is of no importance. The enemy, unable to do anything decisive, has now turned his attention to Thailand. By attempting blind bombing raids on Bangkok, the enemy wants to tell the world: 'The anti-Axis air force raided Bangkok and dropped large number of bombs without meeting practically any enemy land battery fire. The Bangkok raid was as easy traversing a golf course.'

"The enemy is without the slightest hope of victory in this war. Moreover, heavenly punishment will be on him for destroying temples and other peaceful establishments."

New Tax Plan Will Take Up Buying Power

(Continued From Page 1)

than ¥300,000.

The succession tax has been fixed at graduating rates of 1.2 to 2.6 per cent for an amount of ¥10,000 or less; 2.4 to 5.5 per cent for that exceeding ¥20,000; 25 to 42 per cent for that exceeding ¥500,000 and 40 to 58 per cent for that exceeding $5,000,000. The property inheritance tax has been set at 2.4 to 5.5 per cent for an amount of ¥5,000 or less; 4.8 to 11.5 per cent for that exceeding ¥10,000 and 59 to 66 per cent for that exceeding ¥5,000,000.

Transit Tax Revised

In regard to the transit tax, the schedule by passenger class has been replaced by a schedule by kilometers. Thus, first class passage on ship or train is to be taxed 2.5 sen per kilometer and second class, 1.25 sen instead of 30 sen first class and 15 sen second class for the 40 kilometers or less.

The registration tax for attorneys-at-law has been raised from ¥20 to ¥50; for physicians from ¥20 to ¥50; pharmacists from from ¥12 to ¥25; veterinarians from ¥12 to ¥25 and horseshoers from ¥5 to ¥10.

The registration tax for copyrights has been raised from ¥1 to ¥2 for inheritance and from ¥5 to ¥10 in regard to transfers other than by succession.

Former Pirates' Paradise Turned Into Vital Base With Chinese Aid

Domei

ON BOARD THE WARSHIP XX IN THE EAST CHINA SEA—In the wake of strong gales in the stormy seas of East China stands a small island, which, on a map of 1/50,000 in scale, is represented by a needle point. Such a tiny island would have been quite insignificant but for a Chinese volunteer force which, in close collaboration with several Japanese warships, detailed for important duties in that vicinity, is now engaged in a monotonous and yet very responsible work against enemy submarines and aircraft.

This volunteer force, which is under the command of an enthusiastic patriot named Tsai Chiao, is known as the Fukien-Chekiang Army.

This correspondent, as a member of the Imperial Navy Press Corps, was privileged to visit this tiny island on board the Imperial Japanese Warship XX, and personally inspected the activities of the Chinese volunteer force under Commander Tsai. The following is the writer's report on the admirable conduct of the Chinese volunteers on the island:

This island which is formed by one large mountain and one smaller eminence, appears like a needle point on the map. In reality, however, it has an area of 7 square ri and is inhabited by 7,000 people. Prior to the outbreak of the China Affair, this tiny island was used as a base by some native pirates.

At present, however, the native people on the island are leading a peaceful life under the protection of the Fukien-Chekiang Army. Tsai Chiao, Commander of the army, was in the service of General Lin I-ho, who later sent him to the island as the commander of the volunteer force there. On the death of General Lin, Commander Tsai re-organized the Fukien-Chekiang Army, and has since then stayed on the island to defend it.

In the days shortly following the death of General Lin, the fighting force under Commander Tsai consisted of 28 men only. With this handful of men, Commander Tsai attacked the pirates' rendezvous on the island and literally extirpated them.

Then Commander Tsai formed a Peace Maintenance Association, thereby taking his first step toward the rebirth of this island. Shortly after, those who had been under his command before, found their way to the island, offering their services for any purpose for which they might be used. Commander Tsai selected from among them a certain number of the most able men, and detailed them for the maintenance of peace and order on the island. This Fukien-Chekiang Army is a sort of volunteer force founded on a self-governing system. The troops wear uniforms, but they have neither rank nor grade.

At times Commander Tsai goes out on patrol duty with gun on shoulder, and at other times, engages himself in farm work with spade in hand. In short, Commander Tsai, forgetting the high position he occupies, takes part in all sorts of hard work along with his subordinates. This accounts for the profound respect which his subordinates pay him and the infinite popularity he enjoys among the native people of the island.

At present, the more than 7,000 inhabitants of this tiny island are enjoying life, living as members of one family. Formerly, the inhabitants on the island were chiefly engaged in fishing. They obtained their principal supply of foodstuffs from the continent in exchange for their catch. They were practically poverty-stricken.

After the formation of the Peace and Order Maintenance Association, Commander Tsai enforced a mutual aid system throughout the island, by means of which he encouraged the reclamation of land and facilitated the attainment of economic self-sufficiency.

Under the good government of Commander Tsai, a substantial increase has been made in the production of sweet potatoes as a substitute for rice, while a remarkable development has been achieved in live-stock farming, including the raising of sheep, pigs, cows, and hens.

The constant efforts thus exercised by Commander Tsai during the past few years along with the hearty cooperation of the inhabitants, have wrought a real miracle. This island, which until a few years ago, had no other industry except fishing, has now become one of the wealthiest districts in East China.

The economic renovation of XX island, however, only marked the first step in Commander Tsai's constructive activities. He extended his field of activities to several neighboring islands located to the north of XX island. These islands were under the command of the notorious pirates, Wang Sien-chin and Lin Ghin. Commander Tsai led his fighting forces to those islands and banished the pirates to the continent.

There the pirates obtained the support of the Chungking regime and made many attempts to take the life of Commander Tsai, offering a prize of ¥1,000,000 for his head. However, with the hearty support of his fighting forces together with the inhabitants of the island, and reinforced by the Imperial warships stationed in the neighboring waters, Commander Tsai is safely beyond the reach of the malignant hands of the pirates and the Chungking regime. These former "islands of the pirates" have thus become important bases for the construction of Greater East Asia.

Reich Frustrates Foe's Air Attacks

(Continued From Page 1)

munique covers only the enemy craft that were confirmedly shot down in the German mainland and in the occupied territory. The actual losses to the anti-Axis, in all probability, far exceed our announcement.

Sheer Folly

"For the anti-Axis air force to have attempted daylight raids in fine weather was sheer folly.

"The current combat must have shown the enemy whether he could secure mastery of the air preparatory to landing operations against Europe.

"The present exploits have been made possible by a phenomenal increase in our production of fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns in the last five months. With our production still constantly on the rise, the enemy will be precluded from making concentrated raids such as have been attempted on Berlin.

"The number of enemy machines in the latest raid on Berlin was about the same as in November, but very few of them found their way into the city."

Nippon Army Seizes Huge War Trophies In Hopei Campaign

Domei

SHIHMEN, January 13.—Composite war results achieved by Japanese Army Units in the course of extensive mopping-up operations in west and central Hopei during December included the following war prizes: 14 hand-grenade throwers, 438 revolvers, nine automatic rifles, 197 land mines, 3,586 hand grenades, 243 obsolete artillery pieces as well as other war materials.

JOINT NAVAL FUNERAL HELD FOR OFFICERS, MEN

Yokosuka and Maizuru Stations Observe Services for Heroes of Sea

A joint naval funeral service for the late Rear-Admiral Kenzo Noda and other naval officers and men who had fallen in the present war was solemnly held at 10 a.m. Thursday at the Yokosuka Naval Station.

The joint funeral which was held according to Buddhist rites was attended by the bereaved families as well as by Admiral Koshiro Oikawa on behalf of the Navy Minister, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, and other notables.

Rites at Maizuru

A joint naval funeral service for the late Lieutenant-Commander Kimpei Okura and other naval officers and men was solemnly held at 10 a.m. Thursday at the Maizuru Naval Station in accordance with Buddhist rites. The joint funeral was attended by the bereaved families as well as Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato on behalf of the Navy Minister, Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okochi, Commander-in-Chief of the Maizuru Naval Station, and other notables.

P.I. PRESS SEES COLLAPSE OF ANGLO-U.S. DOMINATION

Military Commentator of Taliba Outlines Reasons Why Axis Powers Will Win War

Domei

MANILA, January 13.—Declaring that the present World War is nearing the final showdown, the military commentator of the local journal, Taliba, asserted that three factors are producing a major headache for the anti-Axis, namely: first, British energy to carry on the war has reached the exhaustion point; second, the United States navy is confronted with a most serious crisis; and third, anti-Anglo-American sentiment is growing among neutrals and semi-neutrals, as well as in anti-Axis belligerents.

Comparing World War I with World War II, the commentator said that the ultimate victors in the current conflict are a foregone conclusion. He added that first, Germany at present is fighting side by side with Japan, whereas it fought almost alone before; second, the second front still remains an unfulfilled wish; third, in the present war Germany is not the victim of a ruthless blockade controlling the entire Continent, as well as Scandinavia and the Balkans; fourth, Turkish and Spanish neutrality favors Germany; fifth, Indians who aided the Allies in the first World War are now uncooperative and actually hostile against the anti-Axis; sixth, the Axis has converted the "have not" status into a "have" position; seventh, the anti-Axis nations are disunited with the Soviets fighting an almost separate war; eighth, anti-American sentiment is growing in South America and ninth, domestic troubles in the United States are reaching an unprecedented scale.

Querying "Is it the Anglo-American or the Japanese-German combination that must weep for its plight?" the Taliba commentator concluded, "The answer is too obvious to need further elaboration. The Anglo-American Empire is doomed."

Donates to Netaji's Fund

Domei

IPOH, January 10.—Among the recent donations given to the Subhas Chandra Bose's fund was the ¥500 contribution from Lam Weng-chak, well-known Chinese in Perak. In making the contribution, Mr. Lam declared that the Netaji's dynamic personality in this just cause will win freedom for India and has won the admiration and sympathy of all Chinese.

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MEALS

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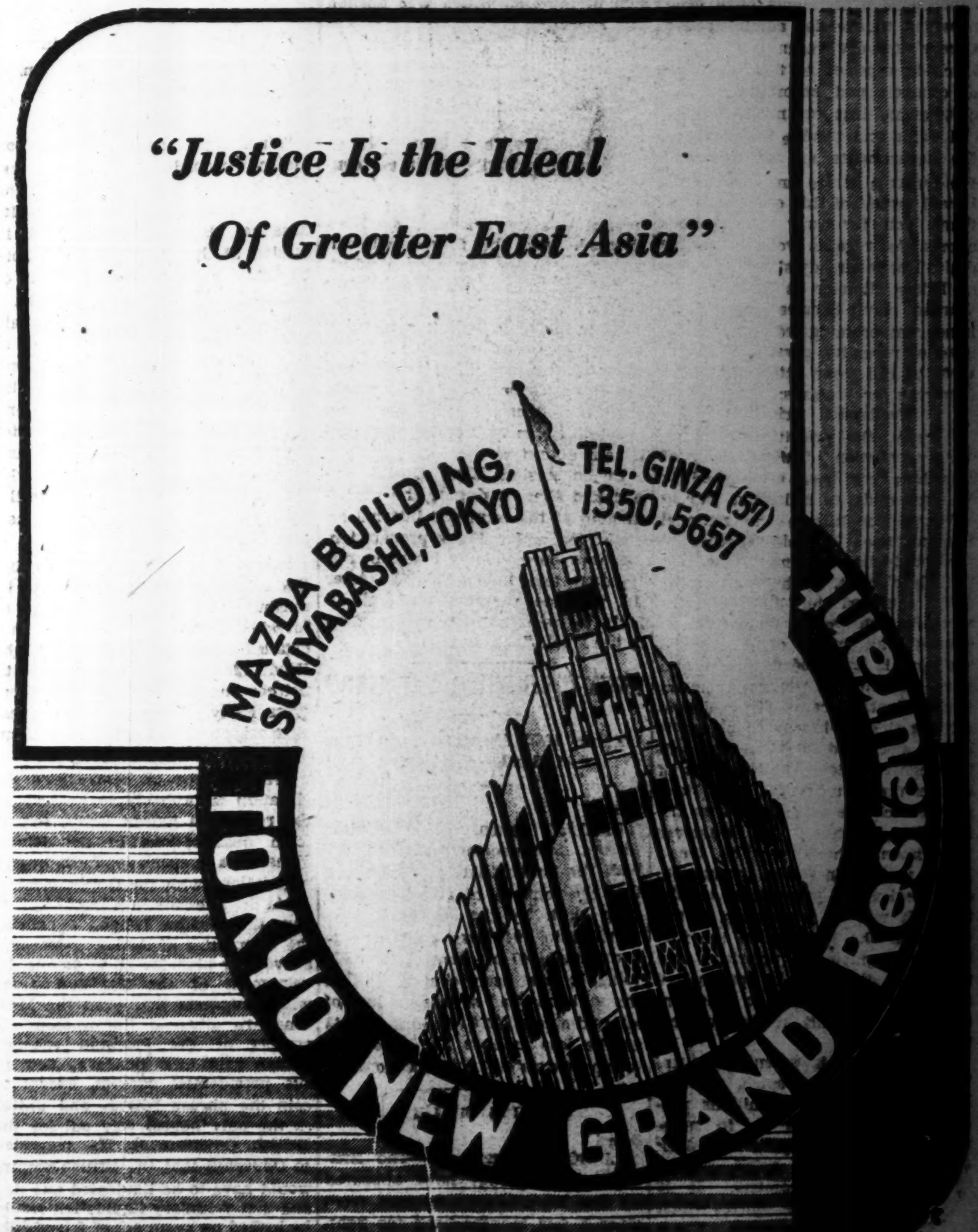

ANNUAL ASAHI PRIZE RECIPIENTS NAMED

Dr. Tanakadate Honored for Contribution to Aviation; Five Others Picked

In recognition of having rendered meritorious services which have contributed greatly toward Japan's war efforts, six noted Japanese are to be awarded the Asahi Culture Prize on January 25 by the Asahi Shimbun. The recipients of the awards are: Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, member of the House of Peers and the Imperial Academy; Dr. Satoyasu Iimori of the Scientific Research Institute; Dr. Masao Naruse, professor of Tohoku Imperial University; Jun Kawada, poet; Dr. Tetsuji Morohashi, professor of Tokyo Bunrika University; and Saburo Miyamoto, noted painter.

Dr. Tanakadate is a pioneer in the field of aeronautical science. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War as one of the counsellors to the War Ministry, he devoted himself to the study of observation balloons which played an important role in the attack on Port Arthur. When the Balloon Research Institute of the Japanese Army was first organized, charged with the task of studying the construction of lighter-than-air craft he eagerly joined the institute where he took a leading part in improving the technique.

For Aircraft Production

After leaving Tokyo Imperial University in 1917 where he lectured for sometime, Dr. Tanakadate devoted his life to the bolstering of aircraft production. With firm conviction in the vital role which aircraft are to play in future warfare, he took every opportunity to stress the importance of keeping one step ahead of other nations in the field of aeronautics as well as of training efficient, modern technicians. His lecture on the "Development of Aircraft and Progress of Research Work," delivered in the House of Peers as early as in 1915, is famous for having forecast a new epoch in the history of aircraft.

The establishment of the Aircraft Research Committee at Tokyo Imperial University, the subsequent construction of an aeronautical science building on the campus there and the inclusion of aeronautical science courses in the curriculum of the engineering department at the university must be ascribed to the earnest persuasion of Dr. Tanakadate.

Through his further efforts, the Aircraft Research Institute was finally established at Fukagawa Etchujima, Tokyo. This was enlarged later, then the site of the institute was moved to Komaba in 1931. Through all of these years he tutored and coached a large number of plane technicians. Those disciples of his are now making enormous contributions by exerting their utmost in the construction of excellent aircraft. His services in this field are far too great to be enumerated.

At present as a member of the House of Peers, he maintains close contact with the Central Aviation Research Institute, the Committee for Aircraft Building Enterprise, the Imperial Aviation Association and other related organizations. Through lectures and publications he has done his utmost in diffusing the knowledge of aircraft among the public. He is now 89 years old but active.

Compiled Valuable Book

Dr. Morohashi recently completed the compilation of a Chinese-Japanese Dictionary which contains 48,960 root characters and 520,000 subsidiary characters in volumes containing 15,000 pages. The task of compiling this dictionary was entrusted to Dr. Morohashi and his three collaborators in 1921. After 23 consecutive years of tremendous efforts and strenuous studies the enormous enterprise was completed last June through the unflinching cooperation given by some hundred students.

One of the collaborators died during the compilation while another became bed-ridden for 10 consecutive years. Dr. Morohashi himself became so ill he was on the verge of death three times. These facts attest to the strain exerted by these men before the completion of the enormous task.

In volume the newly-completed dictionary far surpasses the Kang Hsi and Hsi Wen in the Fu Dictionary which were both compiled during the Manchu Dynasty; the former by 2,000 characters and the latter by 100,000 characters. The new Webster dictionary published in the United States and the Oxford dictionary compiled in England can hardly compare with Dr. Morohashi's Chinese-Japanese Dictionary.

The newly-completed dictionary is not only superior in volume but excels in the thoroughness of defining each word as well as its historical origin and significance. It can be credited as being one of the best and the most complete dictionaries in the world.

Dr. Morohashi is now 62 years of age. Upon graduating from the Tokyo Higher Normal School in 1908, he continued his study. Then, in 1919 he went to China for more intensive study. His essay on Confuciusism having proved satisfactory, he was granted a doctorate in 1929.

The painting of the surprise attack by the Japanese Navy Parachute Unit on Menado, Celebes, done by Mr. Miyamoto clearly depicts the moment prior to the Units' launching of an assault on the enemy's Langoan airdrome. He took much pains in reproducing the exact scene at the time of the parachutists' descent with some of them about to arm themselves. With superb skill he described the prevailing tension on the faces of the troops. The background is faithfully reproduced; in short, the painting recorded the conditions just as they were at the time of the attack.

Mr. Miyamoto, thus far, has painted several battle scenes such as the "Attack on Nanyen" (Manchurian Incident), the "Meeting between General Tomoyuki Yamashita and the defeated British Army Commander, Lieutenant-General Arthur E. Percival," the "Fierce Battle of Nicholson at Hongkong" and many others. He is now 40 years old and is widely known as a member of the Nika Art Society.

Dr. Iimori will be given the prize on the merit of his studies on rare elements, including titanium, platinum, vanadium and others, which are necessary for manufacturing machine-tools and machines. Dr. Naruse will be honored for his studies on cog-wheels, while Jun Kawada will be rewarded for his elaborate studies on patriotic "waka" poems.

Governor of Nagano Takes Leadership In Turning Prefecture Into 'Arsenal'

Nagano Prefecture has been converted into an "arsenal" under the capable leadership of Governor Yoshio Koriyama, it is reported by the Asahi. Nagano Prefecture, hitherto known for its topographical suitability for the production of precision tools as well as for the limitless material resources for that purpose, has converted all silk reeling filatures into arms factories.

All administrative and industrial organs throughout the prefecture have been changed to suit the purpose of building modern weapons. This change was made possible through the all-out efforts and cooperation of the people and the vigorous guidance of Governor Koriyama.

Prior to launching this daring enterprise, Governor Koriyama made all necessary preparations for obtaining materials and labor as well as for facilitating transportation measures. Furthermore, he toured the prefecture inspecting the actual conditions everywhere. He also conferred with the central government on matters concerning the development of natural resources and the transformation of various factories into aircraft manufacturing plants. With all preparations completed, he has started this new enterprise truly confident of success.

For the purpose of facilitating aircraft building activities, headquarters have been installed. These headquarters will be used to maintain liaison among all administrative and industrial organs. Four departments form these headquarters—namely, the general affairs, the materials, the labor, and the transportation departments. The post of the chief of headquarters is to be assumed by the Governor himself, and the section heads of the Prefectural Government are to act as councillors.

To facilitate the activities of headquarters, a regular meeting will be held monthly, while emergency meetings will be held whenever necessary. The decisons reached at these meetings will be transmitted to the respective departments where they will be put into action.

The whole prefecture is to be divided into four areas for the sake of convenience. Inspection parties headed by the sectional chiefs will be dispatched to those areas to inspect factories and their activities as well as to encourage the laborers. Thus, the prefecture will forge ahead to produce more rice and more war materials in order to contribute toward the increased arms production.

In this connection Governor Koriyama hopefully commented, "By cultivating more rice and by producing more charcoal, we can contribute toward the expansion of productivity. The cultivation of more wasteland must be launched, so that more items, which are the vital means of defeating the Anglo-Americans, can be manufactured in larger quantities. I am confident that Nagano Prefecture will prove successful in this new wartime enterprise."

Presidential Election in United States

(Continued From Page 4)

American people are anti-Soviet and so many per cent pro-Soviet. Then the innocent American people credulously nod and say "Yes, indeed," while people in other countries, too, think they are just that much wiser. This Gallup Poll is indeed a most ingenious contraption, equally well suited for maneuvering as for bluffing. And on so many occasions is it being employed that even in Japan the name of "Gallup" has already become a by-word.

As this is not the place to probe into the veracity or falsehood of the Gallup Institute for Research of Public Opinion, I may leave that for a later opportunity, but I wish particularly to emphasize that we should reflect upon the results of the Gallup Polls with a great deal of attention. But here is an example: According to a telegraphic message from Buenos Aires under date of July 14, the Gallup Institute made an investigation among voters in the Southern States, which have always been the constituency of the Democratic Party, regarding the Republican Party candidate for the next Presidential term. The result was as follows:

	per cent
Roosevelt	80
Burns (Wartime Mobilization Bureau Chief)	8
Henry Wallace (Vice-President)	6
Farley (Former Chairman of the Democratic Party)	3
McNutt (Chairman of the Human Resources Committee)	2
John Winant (American Ambassador to Britain) .... less than	1

It could thus be judged that in the Southern States Roosevelt's popularity is still overwhelming.

'Collier's' Survey

On the other hand, the political commentator of the popular magazine "Collier's", made an investigation of Roosevelt's popularity among the three million readers of the magazine in the southern states and revealed that the anti-Roosevelt atmosphere was very outspoken and were all absolutely against his running for a fourth term.

What do those two diametrically opposed reports means? The difference comes, first, from the existence of two different pressure groups behind each of the two investigating organs, and second from the difference in their methods of investigation. It is plain that the Roosevelt Administration is maneuvering behind the Gallup Institute; on the other hand Collier's Magazine has then, if any, an anti-Rooseveltian coloring. Thus, from the outset, the two sides have undertaken their investigation on the basis of different principles, convictions, and colors. Besides, it may of course be imagined that among the southern states, which formed the direct object of these investigations, there are both, pro-Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt States. Moreover, there ought to be wide divergencies in the trends of the popular mind in accordance with standards of living, education and other factors. In publishing the results of their investigations of public opinion, neither of two investigating organs clarifies the above points. But I believe that one essential characteristic of the contraption lies in this point.

The above is but one example; yet I believe that it is sufficient to make it understood that reports should be read compositely and very carefully, that one should read between the lines, too, and that after all a conclusive survey of public opinion is not as easy as all that. Roosevelt's popularity, to put it into an extreme formula, is inseparably linked with the present stage of the war situation. I think it is no exaggeration to say that herein also lies the essence of the problem of his fourth term.

War and Fourth Term

I have come to the point where a conclusion has to be drawn concerning the problems of the fourth term issue. It will, however, not be required to make any very definite statement. Considered from the present situation, it would seem that in case the counter-offensive of the anti-Axis forces could carry on and maintain a kind of a temporary break until November of this year, Roosevelt's re-election for a fourth term would not be so very difficult. At any rate, the American people would feel the inadvisability of "changing horses mid-stream," and it is only natural that the Roosevelt faction would bend all its efforts on pulling the American people into that direction. But in case the opposite should happen, Roosevelt's fate would obviously be sealed. Then, inevitably, that portion of the American people which wishes to uphold America's political traditions would have to grow very much stronger. Besides, naturally nothing would be able to stop the American people in their desire to re-investigate their war aims when they are facing the realities of defeat.

(The End)

BODIES FOR SERVICE DUE ALL OVER JAVA

Neighborhood Agencies to Be Set Up to Form Lowest Rung Of Administration

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 12.—The Military Administration Headquarters has decided to set up neighborhood organizations for service throughout Java. These will constitute the lowest part of the structure of administration and will work together with the New Inhabitant's Organizations for Service already in existence throughout the island.

In this connection the following statement was issued by the military authorities here on January 11:

"At the beginning of its third year, the Military Administration of Java is entering on a new stage in response to the new developments of the war situation. In order to meet the needs of the current war situation and make sure of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious end it has become necessary to reorganize the lowest part of the administrative structure to respond to the vigorous spirit of service and cooperation displayed by the 50,000,000 residents of the island and to insure that the various policies of the Military Administration will come to fruition. In view of this the authorities of the Military Administration have decided to adjust the neighborhood associations whose unit is a number of houses and the standing household associations whose unit is a household. These associations will be so adjusted that they will embody the spirit of neighborliness and mutual assistance which has marked life among the inhabitants of Java from olden times and be based on voluntary service and cooperation on the part of the inhabitants.

"The neighborhood associations and standing household associations will form the lowest part of the administrative structure. At the same time they will be organizations for mutual assistance and neighborly cooperation. Through these organizations for neighborliness it is desired to have the military administration achieve its full results, strengthen defense, and bring about an improvement in the common life of the inhabitants. It is intensely desired that the 50,000,000 people of the island will make full use of these organizations in realizing their desire to help strengthen military administration, stabilize life and improve their condition. We have the great expectation that this system of organizations, as one for the practice of the living of the inhabitants forming a unit with the New Inhabitants' Organizations for Service will play its full part."

ASIA FELLOWSHIP RALLY

To Be Under Sponsorship of Noted Patriot Toyama

A Greater East Asia Fellowship Rally will be held at 11 a.m. today at the Imperial Hotel under the auspices of the Seiwaikai and under the sponsorship of Mitsuru Toyama, noted patriot.

Prince Tomohide Iwakura and General Kotaro Nakamura will be masters of ceremonies.

Speeches will be delivered by Koki Hirota, former Prime Minister; Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Thai Ambassador to Japan; Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan; and Rash Behari Bose, supreme adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Filipino Officer Honored

Domei

BAGUIO CITY, January 11.—Lieutenant-Colonel Claro Lizardo, Commander of the Baguio Constabulary, was awarded a certificate of merit by the Superintendent of the Luzon Constabulary Academy for distinguished services rendered in Abra. Lieutenant-Colonel Lizardo recently arrived here from Abra to replace Senior Inspector Godofredo Monsod as Commander of the Baguio Constabulary. High officials of the local constabulary and of the city Government were present during the ceremonies.

DEVOTION TO REICH PLEDGED BY CROATIA

Chief of State Poglavnik Pavelitch Vows to Fight Democracy and Communism

The Chief of State of Croatia, Poglavnik Pavelitch of the Ustasch, an organization which has been active in the independence movement in Croatia, at its general meeting on January 7 held in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the enactment of its regulations, spoke in effect as follows, according to reliable quarters:

"For the past 15 years the Ustasch has been fighting for the attainment of real freedom for the Croatian people through national independence. Now that the Ustasch has gained its purpose in this respect, it assumes with courage and sincerity the management of the national administration of Croatia.

"In its diplomatic policy during and after the current war, the Ustasch will pledge eternal devotion to Croatia's greatest ally—Germany and the Fuehrer.

"Croatia, side by side with Germany, will fight against democracy and communism with full confidence in final victory.

"There are some bandits in Croatia, but bandits are not peculiar to Croatia and we are sure of eradicating them in time. There are some people who entertain anti-Ustasch thoughts. We are resolved to bring them under rigorous control in the same way as those who cause economic unrest in the country through illegal transactions."

Air Bases in Britain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 11.—Revealing the complete incapability of constructing additional air bases in the British Isles, the aeronautical correspondent for the Daily Telegraph of London disclosed that the air bases in Britain proper today covers a total area of over 250,000 acres, already reaching the absolute limit that the British Isles can afford.

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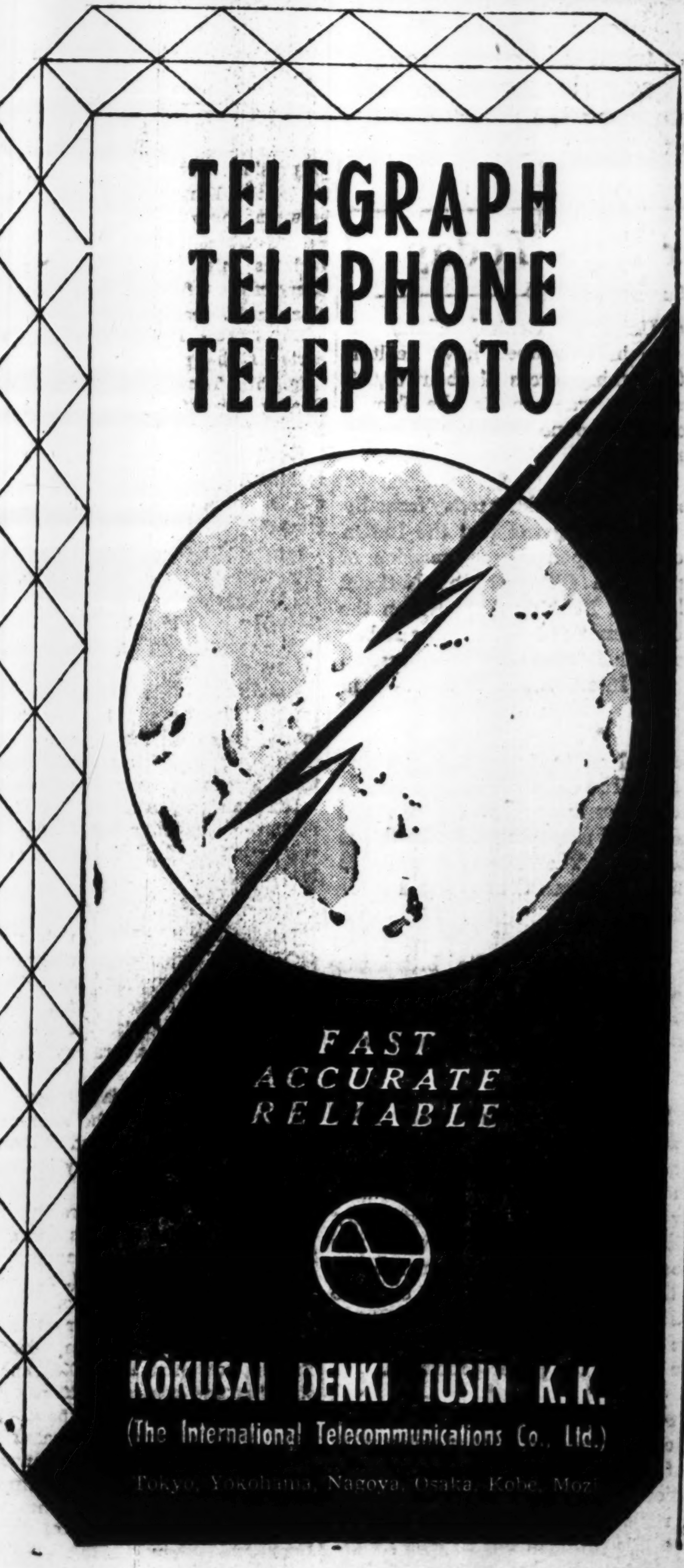

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TOKYO. FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1944

Roosevelt's Message to Congress

President Roosevelt's passion for dictatorial powers, his ruthless impatience with all signs of opposition and his inability to be honest about the smallest matters feature his latest message to Congress. But behind the smoke-screen of audacious drivel and flowery phrases characterizing all of Roosevelt's speeches, the American President has again unwittingly made some extremely damaging admissions of failure—a failure that imperils, in his own words, "the very life of the nation."

The contradictions that Roosevelt made in his message show the workings of a strangely unbalanced mind warped by an unlimited appetite for power. He spoke of the inconveniences, hardships and tragic sacrifices of the "overwhelming majority" of Americans but he again failed to give any reason why they should be thus suffering. He threw out the word "security" as the ultimate aim of the anti-Axis nations, but he failed to mention the fact that the United States was blessed with greater physical, economic, social and moral security before it entered this war than it can ever possibly have in the future if it continues to meddle in international affairs. He showed again that he is only interested in the principle that "might is right" when he advocated the use of "military control" in world affairs.

In his anxiety to condemn others, Roosevelt admitted the existence of a tremendous current of dissatisfaction running throughout the United States. His references to "the noisy minority," to "many evidences of faulty perspectives," to "pests who swarm through the lobbies of Congress and the cocktail bars of Washington," to "some suspicious souls who are fearful that Mr. Hull or I have made 'commitments' " and to others who have met with his displeasure constitute an interesting disclosure of the growing opposition to Roosevelt himself.

The most significant of his statements, however, are those that deal with his demand for the speedy enactment of a national service law bringing about the mobilization of every man and woman in the United States. In presenting his demand, Roosevelt was forced to warn the people and confess once again that the United States is due for tremendous additional sacrifices in the future. By admitting that the nation faces "its most critical hour," that "we are going forward on a long, rough road," that this is the time "when we must make prodigious sacrifices," Roosevelt betrayed the failure of the Anglo-American campaigns to go according to the bombastic and pompous boasts which he so confidently made in the past. The very fact that Roosevelt was forced to use such strong terms in warning the American people of the perils they face is indication enough that even the President himself is aware of the great possibility of future defeat for the Anglo-American Powers. It must have been a new shock to the American people to have been told by the hitherto idiotically optimistic Roosevelt that any delusion that they can begin to slacken in their efforts is a "dangerous folly" that can be measured "by the distance separating our troops from their ultimate objective. . .and by the sum of all the perils that lie along the way."

In addition, the almost tearful appeal that Roosevelt made to the American people to cooperate in the stabilization of prices and the maintenance of war efforts is clear evidence of the appalling mess that Roosevelt has made of home affairs. All the laws he asked Congress to approve are silent proof that the tactics of his Administration in handling domestic problems attendant to war have been resounding failures, necessitating drastic new measures.

The President's statement that "if no adequate program is evolved I am certain that the nation will be conscious of the fact," was not only an actual threat to Congress, but also part of his subtle tactics of shifting the blame belonging to the Administration to the legislative body. His admission that "the country must expect price chaos by summer" if Congress does not re-enact the stabilization statute passed in October 1942 reveals the extent to which the President has let the affairs of his own country go down the road of ruin while engaging in preoccupied interference with the affairs of others. The greatest lesson, the unvoiced warning, in Roosevelt's message, therefore, was the fact that he himself remains as ever the greatest menace and the most serious threat that the American people have to face.

There are indeed indications that already some of the American people have become aware of this menace. Certain it is that this latest speech of Roosevelt has aroused more open resentment among substantial sections of the American public than any previous statement of the President. Particularly with respect to the recommendation of a national service act, there has risen a chorus of denunciations. Many members of Congress accuse Roosevelt of "copying the dictatorship of Hitler", of belatedly recognizing as necessary the very measure he had previously denounced in the Axis countries for the past eleven years.

The bitter opposition of the labor unions to such a mobilization and control over labor as a national service act would entail has long been known. Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organization, immediately voiced his opposition in no uncertain terms. Although later, after he and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, had been called to the White House for a private conference, the two emerged with an evasive statement about "not failing to support the President", there can be no question of the continued antagonism of labor to the President's scheme.

Even radio commentators long friendly toward the Roosevelt Administration are lukewarm and apologetic over this latest speech, one of them admitting: "President Roosevelt today delivered one of the toughest speeches of the year. He made some hard demands on the American people and to the American Congress."

It may be too much to expect that the great majority of the American people, their powers of independent thinking and judgment already atrophied by twelve years of the Rooseveltian dictatorship, will immediately repudiate their power-mad President. But if the disillusionment and resentment which this latest speech has begun to uncover should become more general, there may yet be hope for the American nation. For when the American people can find a way to overcome Roosevelt and the mad, imperialistic, self-centered policies he stands for, they will have taken the first step toward mending their badly shattered domestic structure and recovering the security which Roosevelt has flung to the winds of his wild whims.

A Year Ago Today

January 14, 1943

Imperial Army Units in Central China, in operations started late in December, have dealt a smashing blow to Chungking forces of about 50,000 strong in the enemy fifth war zone in the Tapieh range, according to the announcement issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

The Italian Ambassador to Nanking today formally notified President Wang Ching-wei that the Italian Government has decided upon the retrocession of the Italian concessions in China to the National Government of China at Nanking and also on the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights. The Italian concessions in China include the exclusive concession in Tientsin and the International Settlement in Shanghai.

* * *

The shortage of fuel oil in America is growing more acute every day. The situation is most serious in the eastern States. Unusually cold weather which is being experienced daily is helping to make things extremely uncomfortable. The cold spell which is gripping the central and eastern States is said to be the severest in decades.

* * *

An agreement for exchange radio broadcasts between Manchoukuo and Germany was signed today at Hsinking. Manchoukuo is also expected shortly to enter into an exchange broadcast agreement with Thailand.

* * *

The Alaskan Highway, extending over 1,600 miles, which was formally opened on November 20, 1942, was grandiloquently termed as the Main Artery in the north but the New York Times points out that in several narrow canyons the road is extremely precarious and tilted some 15 degrees, while the highway cannot be used for about two months in spring due to the thawing of the snow. "In order to widen the road, level its surface, and reconstruct temporary wooden suspension bridges, it will require from three to four years," the paper concludes.

* * *

The question of transportation forms the most difficult problem to be overcome in connection with the development of northwestern China, declares the Chungking inspection party which has been touring the northwestern regions. Efforts have apparently been made to solve this problem but so long as the question remains unsettled development of the northwestern districts is an empty dream, it admitted.

The Truth Behind the War

Eptire World Amazed at Economic Development Following Political Reconstruction in Asia

(From the Jikyoku Zasshi)

Part II

Hosokawa: The Americans are very blunt about their intentions, and this fact is causing Britain no end of anxiety. But, after all, it is with America's aid that Britain has been able to wage war and to recover somewhat from her early defeats, and so she is induced to watch helplessly and approve all of her ally's actions. In her heart of hearts, however, she cannot be very happy over this situation. Go where you will throughout the world and you will find differences existing between those two countries, Britain and America. Now, India is a case in point.

Iguchi: That is very true. In all of the larger cities of India these days one is bound to find Americans. That is how far they have extended their sphere of influence.

Hosokawa: And because they scatter dollars right and left, commodity prices soar skyward. The British are said to be resenting this considerably.

Iguchi: Do such reports reach Argentina?

Hosokawa: Yes, detailed reports come in.

Iguchi: Then America must be showing some anxiety over the fact.

Facts Played Up

Hosokawa: No, that does not seem to be the case at all. On the contrary, the newspapers and magazines in the United States are playing up the fact as another indication of just how far America has progressed outside of her own particular sphere. America's ardent hope is to occupy the paramount position in the world—that is her principle—and because she wishes to master all, she puts out such blatant propaganda.

When the trouble arose in India concerning Gandhi, Roosevelt ordered the American troops stationed there to avoid siding with either Britain or India. What Roosevelt had in mind when he gave this order was to allow the trouble to continue between these two countries so that America might benefit from it in the end.

Iguchi: Precisely. When Wendell Willkie said that the Atlantic Charter must also be applied to Asia and to India, he caused the English a great deal of worry. The British Secretary of State for Colonies, Colonel Oliver Stanley, replied by saying that British colonies would be administered by Britain herself. The Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, also declared in Parliament that he had not become His Majesty's First Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire. The differences between these two allies seem to be traceable to delicate questions such as this. Be that as it may, America's influence has spread alarmingly, that much is certain.

Hosokawa: It has spread to all parts of the globe.

Iguchi: They have constructed a Boeing aircraft factory in India, have they not?

Hosokawa: Yes. America is making it public that in the future she is going to turn India into an arsenal.

Iguchi: The Iraq question has not come into the news spotlight lately, but it appears that America has established a Middle East bank there and is carrying on engineering work in the country.

Hosokawa: The construction of Iraq's railroads and harbors is all in the hands of the Americans.

Iguchi: They seemingly have their hands in everything.

Hosokawa: Britain is not in a position to take an active part in such work, so she is forced to quietly look on.

U.S. Strategy

Iguchi: Because England is aware of the fact that she is not capable of facing Germany by herself, she is pitting America against Japan, and the Soviet Union against Germany. This is the strategy she has adopted.

Hosokawa: Looking over the figures published on the amount of arms lent by the United States to Britain, one finds that they are enormous.

Iguchi: The ever-increasing rate of production of airplanes and ships in the United States during the war is all very well and good, but what England is worrying about is the effect it will have on her after the war. Before the present conflict, Britain possessed 21,000,000 tons of shipping and controlled 40 per cent of the world's sea transport. But now, with America producing 10,000,000 tons of bottoms annually, Britain is fearful that her shipping supremacy might pass into the hands of the United States in the future. Although the Atlantic Charter deals with the question of the freedom of the seas, Britain's intention is to control the sea-lanes jointly with the United States. But America has no such desires. She intends to carry on her shipping on her own accord.

The British are extremely worried over this point. Although the British Transport Minister declared in Parliament that Britain must continue to maintain a large merchant fleet after the war, the apparent impossibility of doing so is causing great anxiety. About two or three months ago, Britain suggested that she would like to have determined now the field that the countries are to occupy in regard to post-war aircraft industry. She wished to come to some sort of an understanding with the United States, for she fully realizes that America will control the skies in the future if she is permitted to continue aircraft production at the present alarming rate. At the very least, Britain would like to have a share in the Australian aircraft industry, but this, too, is open to question.

Hosokawa: It is then for this reason that Britain has transferred much of her shipbuilding program to Canada.

Depends on Canada

Iguchi: England cannot rely too much on Australia, India, and South Africa. She must now depend heavily on Canada. But there are some in America who have the audacity to advocate the annexation of Canada, too.

Hosokawa: Canada is having her wheat and ships taken from her; about 50,000 of her men have been sent into the services. But she lost much to the Japanese at Hongkong, so she does not see how she can exist as long as she remains a part of the United Kingdom. There is a strong feeling just now that it would be to Canada's benefit to link up with the United States. Taking advantage of this weakness or indecision, America is endeavoring to make a puppet of her northern neighbor. This is just another obvious manifestation of America's desire to dominate the world.

Iguchi: Concerning the Moscow Conference, the British weekly magazine, Tribune, declares that England may be placed in such a position that she will be crushed between the United States and the Soviet Union. Poland is an example.

Hosokawa: Britain, America and the Soviet Union cannot see eye to eye.

Iguchi: It must all be a very delicate matter.

Hosokawa: That particular point is America's big worry.

Iguchi: How is the recent American Catholic opposition to the Soviet Union developing?

Hosokawa: As usual, it is very strong. The Catholics are adamant with regard to this question. Even among the ordinary man-in-the-street, the dislike for the Soviets is apparent, it is more or less tradition. Of course, the war is compelling them to make an effort to be friendly with the Soviet Union but American public opinion does not favor drawing too closely to that country.

U.S.S.R. Opposed

Iguchi: During the Moscow Conference, the United States wished to discuss the question of the three Baltic States and Poland, but the Soviet Union is said to have strongly opposed this, suggesting that if they intended to do so the California question should also be taken up. It was at this conference that Britain so feared the possibility of being high-pressured by the Soviet Union and the United States, wasn't it?

Iguchi: The Americans must be fearing the construction of the common prosperity region in Asia. . . .

Hosokawa: Yes, very much so. When political reconstruction, which invariably precedes economic reconstruction, appears in the form of independence for Burma and the Philippines, there is bound to be a great reaction.

Iguchi: That they are in extreme fear of Japan's reconstruction work in Asia can be seen by the fact that whenever Japan changes her policy in China, such as abolishing extrality or the returning of the international settlements to the National Government, America comes forward with a similar gesture, which, however, has no significance. When Japan promised the Philippines her independence, Roosevelt immediately declared that America would do likewise.

Hosokawa: True. They are extremely fearful. But the fact that economic development will immediately follow political reconstruction is not only affecting the United States, but is the cause of wonder to the entire world.

(End)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN UNITED STATES

Labor Groups Show Strong Political Trend

By MASAYOSHI MURAKAMI
(From the Latin America Kenkyu)

Part IV

A movement which deserves attention and aims at something quite different from the above-mentioned trends is the formation of a common front by the anti-Roosevelt factions of both, the Republican and the Democratic Parties. Their candidate is Owen Roberts, at present judge of the Supreme Court, who was appointed right after the outbreak of the war between Japan and America as chairman of the committee for the investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack; its report, known as the "Roberts Report", has called world-wide attention.

Among Roberts' supporters are found the names of Charles Evans Hughes, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and famous as a staunch Roosevelt enemy, and former President Herbert Hoover as well as, perhaps out of Democratic Party relationship, the names of Secretary of War Henry Stimson, and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. From the viewpoint that he has material to touch upon Roosevelt's sorest spot, the name of Roberts should be remembered.

As another existing opposition movement we must eventually mention also the underground activities of the American Labor Unions. Hitherto, in America the participation of the organized labor groups in politics had been in accordance with an unwritten law; now, in order to oppose the sudden violent change in the labor policies of the Roosevelt administration resulting from the aggravation of the war, it seems that the need for an organized political movement is being felt ever more keenly.

Until now the Roosevelt administration had been winning its way through such kindly measures as the greatest possible concessions to the Labor Unions and the release of exorbitant capital for the benefit of the farming population. But it goes without saying that, in face of the necessity to cover the rapidly increasing war expenditure, the Administration could not keep on smiling forever. But according to the laborers there is growing dissatisfaction with the Government's attitude in holding down wages on one side, while silently permitting the capitalists to have their own ways. Especially with the Coal Miners Union the Administration has been clashing frequently since the beginning of this year.

Possible Labor Move

A Washington dispatch to the London Times under the date of July 20 reported in this connection that the American Labor Unions would probably start a movement to organize a political party representing the labor class, in view of the coming presidential election campaign. Of course, to which extent American organized Labor, whose participation in politics as stated above has hitherto been in accordance with an unwritten law, will start activities in the political field—is a question which today does not permit anything beyond the vaguest conjecture.

But if I may be allowed to express freely my very private opinion on this point, I think that about the following could be said: Since the beginning of the war the American Labor Unions have gradually been losing all the privileges which they had acquired during the past ten years of the Roosevelt Administration. Most conspicuous examples of this are the loss of the right to strike and the Government's indiscriminate interferences concerning the demands for wage increases. If the Labor Unions were to stand idly by and watch the situation with folded arms, very interesting results ought to be expected. Suppose that in such a case a powerful Labor candidate would run for presidency and collect as many votes as possible. Of course anything in the way of gaining a victory would be quite out of the question. But as result neither the Democratic nor the Republican candidate would get a sufficient number of votes—and such a situation could of course very possibly arise. In that case the Labor Party could cede its votes already gained to that Party which would respond to more of the Labor Party's demands, and thereby gain privileges and succeed in having policies adopted in accordance with their intentions. It would be playing a big game for all or nothing. Anyway I think it should be borne in mind that the Labor Unions still have this kind of trump card up their sleeves.

A tendency opposing any President's running for more than two terms is, in accordance with the unwritten law of American politics, to be found everywhere among conscientious politicians, regardless of whether they belong to the Government or Opposition Party, as well as among the masses. Moreover, even within the camp of the Democratic Party which Roosevelt represents, it seems that a fairly strong movement in opposition to a Fourth Term is taking shape. As already seen in the movement in support of Roberts, this Anti-Fourth Term movement is being stimulated on account of the fact that influential groups from the inner circle of the Democratic Party are joining hands with the anti-Roosevelt faction supported by external organizations.

Intermediate Election Held

We may point out the above fact on the hand of concrete evidence. In autumn 1942, an intermediate election was held. And as generally known, the Democratic Party lost many seats in both Houses of Congress. That is to say, in the present 78th Federated Congress, there are from the twelve southern states 111 members in the Lower House and 24 members in the Upper House, and from the remaining States 111 members in the Lower House and 32 members in the Upper House. If one compares this with the situation in the 70th Federated Congress, when in the Lower House there were 118 Representatives from the Southern states and 147 from the others and in the Upper House 24 Senators from the South and 41 from the other states, one cannot help feeling that really a different age has come. Besides, also in the legislative bodies of the various states it seems that the opposition to the policies of Roosevelt and to his Fourth-Term candidacy has been growing extremely intense. The legislative bodies of the Central States of Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Indiana have passed constitutional amendment bills limiting the President's term of office to eight years including a re-election. And it appears that the amendment bill passed by those four states is about to spread its influence to the South, too. Now, in case this bill is approved by the legislatures of about 15 or 20 States, it would be hard to say if Roosevelt may not be compelled to give up his Fourth-Term candidacy even without waiting for the number of state legislatures approving the bill to reach the figure of 36 as required for a Constitutional Amendment. For Roosevelt, this is a rather sore point.

But apart from the concrete shape taken by this most direct anti-Fourth-Term movement, it is also necessary to consider Roosevelt's popularity among the general masses: and the best way to do so is to take a glance at the most recent American home front.

Roosevelt's Popularity

A war requires revolutionary changes not only in a country's politics, but also in its economy, finances, culture, and other fields. Such revolutionary changes are inevitably accompanied by pressure on the people's livelihood. In glancing over the American home front under the Roosevelt Administration, the first thing to be noted is the rise in the cost of living as the result of the failure of anti inflation measures. Another point which cannot be overlooked and constitutes one of the main reason for this failure is the occurrence of organized grand-scale labor disputes. Moreover, there is a decrease in the output of goods for civilian needs, resulting from the gradual rise of the war expenses and the armaments production expansion. But thereby the outlet for the people's excess purchasing power is closed, and a dangerous cause created for vicious inflation to arise. America, which prides herself in being "the Arsenal of the Democracies", must send materials to the Allies on all war fronts throughout the world and must supply them with armaments—not to speak of foodstuffs. Thus, it becomes hard to avoid the appearance of a tense situation with regard to the supply of food and other vital necessities at home. Moreover, the attempts of professional politicians to enforce amateur strategies in the fields of battle have brought unexpected reverses in the fighting situation, and this not just merely once or twice. In anticipation of the presidential election campaign and moreover on account of Roosevelt's caprices, the confusion among political circles in Washington has been steadily rising since this year. Noted recent instances were the resignation of Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles and the squabble between Henry H. Wallace and James Byrnes.

Internal Strife Mounts

Certainly, it was no exaggeration when a British writer recently said that the "Washington War" really showed the symptoms of a closing era. On top of this, what can be presented to the American people as war aims is exhausted in the three words of "Remember Pearl Harbor." In this situation, Roosevelt's reputation could only fail.

But there he employs indeed a novel technique and strategy by which public opinion can ingeniously be produced by artificial means. The most representative item in this scheme is what is known as the announcement by the Gallup Institute for Research of Public Opinion. Whenever any matter of concern to America arises, this institute always announces to the whole world the results of its probing of American popular opinion on the issue. When for instance American-Soviet relations are troubled, a most plausible investigation result is announced, saying that so many per cent of the

(Continued on Page 3)

PHILIPPINE SITUATION TWO YEARS AGO

U.S. Army Indulged in Wanton Destruction Against Filipinos

By MOISES B. BAUTISTA
Special to the Nippon Times

In the latter part of December two years ago in the Philippines, when the American army was fully convinced that it could not successfully defend the City of Manila in the face of the hammer-like advance of the Imperial Japanese Forces, the high command of the United States forces decided to declare the capital of the Philippines an open city.

With this desperate and hopeless situation of the American forces in the Philippines began a series of outrageous crimes committed against the Filipino people. The Filipinos could not and still cannot comprehend why the American forces had to destroy unreasonably properties of the Philippine Government.

In line with the so-called "scorched earth policy," which the Americans adopted in the Philippines, the United States forces demolished with dynamites the most beautiful bridges in the islands. The bridge of Calumpit, located in the province of Bulacan, in the island of Luzon, which was constructed at the cost of various millions of pesos by the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth and the building of which had to be carried out for nearly three years by Filipino labor, was demolished in a few seconds with dynamites by soldiers of the American army.

Destruction Unjustifiable

The Americans may claim to justify these silly destruction for military reasons in order to retard the advance of the Imperial Japanese Forces, but the American knew pretty well the ability and dexterity of the Japanese engineers. Such wanton destruction were purely unjustifiable, because the Engineering Corps of the Imperial Japanese Forces in less than a day could construct provisional bridges. The Japanese sometimes utilized balloons in transporting their trucks and tanks across the rivers. In the light of these facts, the Filipino people realized the useless and foolish idea of the Americans of destroying bridges and other means of communications, which were in reality properties of the Philippine Government and, therefore, the United States had no right whatsoever to destroy.

The Filipino people could not understand why the American army had to sacrifice on the altar of silly military reasons precious properties of the Filipino people. The Filipinos believe that these foolish destructions were an insult and contempt to the honor of the Philippines. The present-day Filipino realized that Americans are wanting in common sense.

Wanton Demolition

But what caused deep anger and grudge in the hearts of the Filipinos against the Americans was the burning of canned goods, rice and clothing materials kept in the warehouses of the port area and other parts of the City of Manila. By so doing, the American army intended to occasion hunger and lack of clothing materials, naturally not to the Imperial Japanese Forces, but to the civilian population of the Philippines. The Filipinos saw in that outrageous act of the American army, that the United States had completely disregarded the interests of the Filipino people. To the eternal shame of America, the masses of the Philippines strongly condemn this American crime and consider it as an outward manifestation of the merciless and inhuman attitude of Americans toward the Filipinos.

When the American army retreated, the Filipino civilian population remained in their respective provinces, towns and villages. With the burning of food supplies and clothing materials, the Americans believed that scarcity of food and lack of clothing would naturally follow for the civilian population of the Philippines, but not for the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Fortunately, what the Americans expected did not happen. Through the able and wise management of the Imperial Japanese Forces, the economy and food situation in the Philippines was not as bad as the Americans might have imagined it. The Imperial Japanese Forces, who came to the Philippines not as enemies but as friends and liberators of the Filipinos, always looked after the welfare and best interests of the Filipino people. Things went on smoothly.

In view of the foregoing facts, the Filipino people can legitimate sue the United States forces in the Philippines before the court of international opinion for the crimes committed by the American army two years ago.

Fruits of Wisdom

Taste is, so to speak, the microscope of the judgment.—Rousseau.

• • •

If thou wouldst bear thy neighbor's faults, cast thine eyes upon thine own.—Molinos.

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

Nippon Times
Evening

Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

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Press Comments

Friday, January 14

ASAHI—Tax Policy for Victory
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Irresponsible Government

Tax Policy for Victory

ASAHI—Especially noteworthy in regard to the tax increase plan just announced is the fact that the Finance Ministry has been extremely careful and cautious in evolving the plan. Thus, the new tax increase schedule just given out may be regarded as having been compiled with the thoroughest deliberation leaving no loose ends.

The first point in regard to the new direct tax schedule to which one's attention may be called is the fact that no new taxes have been provided but only the old ones raised. By expanding the scope of imposition of the income tax, day laborers have been included among taxpayers. The actual amount of revenue increase to be realized through this step may not be so enormous but the step is calculated to impress the people with the fairness and impartiality of the tax policy.

Procedures for tax collection and other details of taxation have been suitably adjusted so as to simplify matters both for collectors and payers. The public will no doubt welcome the provisions made for more convenient tax-payment periods, adjustments in the various interests on deposits and the measure in regard to stamps.

It is to be noted that the tax authorities have come to be confronted recently with problems they had never before faced, namely, those arising from the new state of national economy due to the progres of controlled economy changes in the distribution system, and price controls. Consequently it has become important to reconcile the taxation policy with the various economic controls being exercised. For instance, it should be borne in mind that the creation of a property tax would run counter to the policy of increasing savings.

In short, there are certain difficulties to be overcome before the taxation system is completed and in order to surmount them it is required that the various economic measures other than taxation should first be consolidated.

Irresponsible Government

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The general message which President Roosevelt has sent to Congress may be regarded as a symbol of the great anguish the United States is now undergoing. It has already been pointed out how the American propaganda setup has come to emphasize the long way ahead both for the Pacific and European Wars and the tremendous difficulties still existing for the anti-Axis nations. The object of this campaign has been said to be to check the atmosphere of unwarranted optimism prevailing in America but it is to be noted that this is not the sole object. As the presidental message explains, the emphasis on the difficulties ahead is to be considered as a step to prepare the public for the radical transformations that are to be effected in the national life of the United States.

The United States sought to fool the world by concocting the empty formula called the Atlantic Charter. She then fabricated wholly arbitrary post-war administrative plans in an endeavor to create the illusion that the final victory was with the anti-Axis Powers. It has become the world's common knowledge that these childish attempts have all failed to produce the effects sought. The United States has been compelled to abandon even the notions of freedom and democracy which formed the most fundamental tenets underlying many of her plans.

The Polish issue may be regarded as typical of those events which have utterly invalidated the Atlantic Charter. The national draft system which President Roosevelt has asked of Congress as one of the five items contained in his message is precisely the measure which, when adopted by the totalitarian States early in the war, the Americans so vehemently condemned as violation of human freedom. Must the United States Government adopt a measure so violently stigmatized by the public merely in order to curb the wave of undue optimism? A charter of rights is attached to the five articles in order to explain that they do not constitute abandonment of democracy, but it is perfectly clear that this is merely an after-thought. The four freedoms proclaimed by President Roosevelt some time ago and this charter of rights are only so many proofs that the democracy which the United States has so eulogized before the world is no longer sufficient to deceive either the public at home or the rest of the world.

The presidential message is said to be aimed at strengthening the internal structure of America but it is more of a nature of a confession of the agonies suffered by the war leaders of America and a disclosure

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

POWERFUL FIGHTING AIR UNITS of the Imperial Army spread their wings in flight toward an enemy objective, somewhere on the Indo-Burma front. As revealed in the impressive war results obtained by these gallant conquerors of the skies, reported in a recent announcement by Imperial Headquarters, all enemy attempts to pierce the stalwart defense in the area have proved costly and futile, proving to the world the sterling qualities of the Japanese airmen who guard the skies of East Asia. (Passed by War Ministry)

MEETING PROPOSED ON BOLIVIA SET-UP

Uruguay Accepting Bid By Mexico to Session Of American Nations

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—The Mexican Government has proposed the opening of a conference of diplomatic representatives of all nations of the American continent, under the chairmanship of the Mexican Foreign Minister. According to a dispatch from Montevideo, the Uruguayan Government has already agreed to the proposal. The conference is said to be for discussing the question of recognizing the new Bolivian Government.

Coercive Methods Studied

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—British and United States authorities are now conferring at Washington over the method of economic pressure on Argentina, it is reported from Washington.

If the severance of economic relations is resorted to, it would be Great Britain that will suffer first as she depends on the imports from Argentina for the majority of her meat supply. Therefore, Britain is said to be asking compensation from the United States in return for severing economic relations with Argentina. Thus, the discussions are not progressing smoothly.

The United States Government has already greatly reduced its coal shipment to Argentina, to an average of about 1,000 tons a month, while formerly, as much as 2,000,000 tons were exported in a year.

More Pressure Urged

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Increased demands are being made in the United States and other nations under American control that the republics on the American continent take severe measures against Argentina, according to New York dispatches. The demands all charge Argentina with conspirative activities throughout the hemisphere.

The Washington Post declared yesterday that it was time to "discard the diplomatic fiction that Argentina is a friendly nation." A report from Mexico City quoted Lombardo Toledano, President of the Latin American Confederation of Workers, as asking all the members of the organization to urge their respective governments to break off relations with "the openly fascist Argentine Government which endangers other Latin American countries containing the seeds of the same fascism," which obviously referred to Bolivia.

May Bar Newsprint

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—Reports from Washington indicated that the United States Government is contemplating pressure on the newspapers of Argentina and Bolivia by refusing to supply newsprint. The U.S. State Department pointed out today that originally the newsprint shipments from America to the other republics were on a quota basis and that the quota

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 13

Northeast of Kerch renewed strong Soviet attacks were frustrated. After a violent artillery preparation the enemy launched an attack against the bridgehead of Nikopol on a narrow front. In embittered fighting lasting throughout the day the German troops achieved full defensive success. Continuing their attack southwest of Dnjepropetrovsk the Soviets were again warded off with heavy losses inflicted on them.

West of Kirovograd the Soviets renewed their attacks with strong infantry and tank forces. They were repulsed in counter-attacks and several dents were sealed off. Southwest of Cherkassy, local enemy attacks were not successful.

The German counter-attacks in the area of Progrebritsche again made good headway yesterday. Some 20 Soviet tanks were destroyed. West of Berdichev, several Soviet attacks were frustrated and some 19 enemy tanks and 17 guns were destroyed in counter-attacks. In the area west of Novograd-Volinsk and west of Sarny the German troops are engaged in grim fighting against the advancing enemy forces. West of Rechitza, the Soviets continued their violent attacks yesterday. Heavy fighting is still going on. In the area of Vitebsk the enemy break-through attempts with the focal point northwest of the town were again frustrated by the stubborn resistance of the German troops. The Soviets lost 42 tanks in this area.

Northwest of Nevel, strong infantry and tank forces were thrown back and 14 enemy tanks were destroyed. Several penetrations were closed.

The Luftwaffe took part in the heavy defensive fighting near Kirovograd, Berdichev and Vitebsk with strong bomber and battleplane formations. Some 52 enemy machines were shot down. Group Leader Wittman of an SS tank division on the Eastern Front with his tiger panzer destroyed his 66th tank on January 9.

In the western part of the southern Italian front the enemy renewed attacks to the north of Venafro. These attacks, launched after strong artillery preparations against the German height positions, were repulsed with heavy casualties. Two local dents were closed. On the extreme western wing outpost skirmishes took place on the Garigliano while on the eastern wing successful shock troop thrusts were undertaken by the German troops.

Rome Is Terror-Raided

Domei

ROME, January 13.—Ninety anti-Axis planes bombed Rome a little after noon today. The damages caused, however, were slight. A large bomb was dropped at a point only 200 meters from Vatican City, but it did not explode. German fighter planes shot down two enemy planes, one near the Monte Mario railway station and another at the outskirts of Rome.

U.S. LABOR LEADERS HIT SERVICE DRAFT

Enactment of Measure Seen Unlikely as Hot Opposition Is Raised

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—The two most influential labor organizations in the United States, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, are vigorously opposing the National Service Act as suggested by President Roosevelt. Reports from Washington said that William Green, President of the AFL, before visiting the White House with Philip Murray, President of the CIO, issued a statement declaring that the drafting of labor will neither prevent strikes nor solve the manpower problem. He also denounced the legislation as a threat to the basic concepts of democracy.

Reports from Washington generally indicated that the enactment of the measure appeared dim.

It is also reported that within a few hours after Roosevelt's recommendation, identical bills calling for the drafting of labor were introduced in the House of Representatives and the Senate by Representative James Wadsworth, New York Republican, and Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican from Vermont, respectively.

According to the proposed measure, all civilian males from the ages of 18 to 64 and all civilian females with certain exceptions, from 18 to 49 would be subject to call. Persons drafted would be permitted to decide whether they would join a union; the selective service machinery would be employed to register the workers; the measure would, however, authorize calls for volunteers and would require compulsory labor only if the volunteer method failed; both the employers and the employes would have the right to appeal against assignments to which they object.

Belies Own Statement

By KIYOSHI KOJIMA

Domei Political Correspondent

President Roosevelt's message to Congress recommending the enactment of a national service law, at once refutes Roosevelt's own statements, particularly those following the Cairo and Teheran conferences to the effect that victory was just around the corner.

If the war situation is so favorable to the United States and Britain, Roosevelt would not have any cause to recommend such drastic legislation, against which it is reported that there already has been voiced strong opposition in congressional circles.

Perhaps the present step is Roosevelt's final open effort to perfect his role as dictator. That such an ambition might have been one of the contributing factors for the President's recommendation to legislate the national service law, is seen from the attitude of important Democratic members of Congress who say that the national service law suggested dictatorship.

It is amusing to hear Roosevelt being accused of openly scheming

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

YOSHIZAWA PRAISES FAST DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PHILIPPINES

Envoy to F.I.C. Sees Laurel's Leadership In Guiding Republic

VISITS FORTRESS AT CORREGIDOR

Domei

MANILA, January 13.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, in an interview with the press today, commended the splendid development of the New Philippines and expressed strong confidence in the future of the country under the leadership of President Jose P. Laurel.

Ambassador Yoshizawa, who arrived here to inspect the conditions and developments in the Philippines, praised the splendid cooperative spirit of French Indo-China toward Japan.

"At the time when I was assigned to French Indo-China as Ambassador, the Government was then pursuing a neutrality policy, but during the past two years I have found that country offering strong support to Japan. The people there are convinced that the War of Great East Asia is a problem envolving whole of East Asia. The Rice Agreement signed between Japan and French Indo-China on January 5 is a splendid tribute manifesting the support and cooperation of that country. Other negotiations are moving along smoothly," Ambassador Yoshizawa declared.

He then went on to explain that his earnest desire to see the growth of the Philippines had prompted his visit and he expressed strong praise and confidence in President Laurel. "I was strongly impressed by the conviction of the President that without close cooperation with Japan, the development of the Philippines is impossible, the Ambassador stated.

Ambassador Yoshizawa, moreover, declared that the development of the Philippine Republic is remarkable. "To recreate a nation is not an easy task, but I am convinced that with the vigorous spirit of President Laurel steadily guiding the nation, all difficulties will be overcome and in the near future we will see the splendid rebirth of the Philippines," he asserted.

Visits Corregidor Fortress

Domei

MANILA, January 13.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who is now here, visited the Corregidor Fortress this morning accompanied by members of the local Japanese Embassy.

The visiting Japanese Ambassador will be the guest of honor tonight at a banquet to be given by President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan Palace where various State Ministers as well as high ranking Japanese officials have also been invited.

Eden Cajoles Exiled Poles

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden invited Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the refugee Polish government to a conference today, at which was also present the Polish Foreign Minister Tadeuse Romer, according to London reports.

At the request of Foreign Secretary Eden, the Polish Premier agreed to suspend the issuance of a statement concerning the recent announcement made by the Tass News Agency, it is also reported.

Miss-Hit Prediction, 'In Tokyo by Xmas,' Embarrasses Halsey

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Admiral William Halsey, Commander of the U.S. Fleet in the South Pacific, one of America's most unsuccessful "prophets," squirmingly confessed to inquisitive newspapermen that "I will never gaze into the crystal ball again," it is reported from Washington. "Bulldog" Halsey's red-faced confession came when the correspondents recalled Halsey as predicting last year that the Americans would be in Tokyo by Christmas, and pointedly asked him if he had any particular date in mind now.

Neutral States in Europe Become Restless As U.S., Britain Ignore Atlantic Charter

Turkish Newspaper Hits Anglo-American Scheme To Devour Small Nations

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 12.—Great dissatisfaction and much uneasiness are being voiced by Turkey, the small West Asiatic nations and the Balkan States as regard the independent stand adopted recently by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. The recent Polish-Soviet question in particular is regarded as a concrete manifestation of the treacherous policy of the United States and Britain, and the opinion is fast gaining ground that the spirit of the Atlantic Charter is a thing of the past.

Furthermore, the post-war plan of establishing wide spheres of influence, as disclosed recently by General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, and other anti-Axis leaders and newspapers, has greatly disturbed these small nations. A certain member of the Turkish Grand National Assembly recently wrote in the Aksham, a Turkish newspaper, as follows:

"Recently, many anti-Axis leaders and newspapers have been clamoring for the necessity of dividing up the world into large spheres of influence in order to insure post-war peace and the reestablishment of order, and also have declared that it would be unavoidable to sacrifice the smaller nations for the attainment of this objective.

"In short and simple communiques issued after each conference, the anti-Axis nations have repeatedly guaranteed the protection of the smaller nations. However, in view of the frank opinions expressed recently by anti-Axis leaders and newspapers, we are finding it difficult to fathom the real motives of the anti-Axis nations. Neutral countries must, therefore, be on guard.

"Although in the past the United States and Britain have repeatedly upheld the spirit of the Atlantic Charter, Prime Minister Smuts and other leaders of the anti-Axis front are now expressing an entirely different view. Small nations are indeed to be pitied. If the utterances of the anti-Axis leaders and their newspapers are to be taken at their face value, neutral countries and small nations on the anti-Axis side must take care as to their future fate.

"Should the anti-Axis nations come out victorious in this war, nothing will prevent them from ignoring the independence and rights of these small nations. The world will be divided into spheres as the natural spoils of war.

"Such a plan as the United States and Britain are contemplating to control the world will only endanger the establishment of post-war peace and may even endanger the very existence of these two countries. If they continue to underestimate this danger some day they are bound to be sorry.

"The extreme difficulty of opening a second front has recently been disclosed by the United States and Britain. On the other hand, the Soviet Union, which had demanded this second front, has already succeeded in making an unexpected advance, although the second front she desired has yet to be established.

"Do the United States and Britain believe that the opening of a second front cannot be accomplished until Soviet troops enter Berlin? It seems that these two countries are changing their attitude in view of the political effect of the Soviet advance into small nations.

"Since Turkey cooperated with the anti-Axis nations at a time when their situation was unfavorable, she has every right to demand of these nations an explanation for their recent unpleasant attitude. It behooves us to watch most carefully the future movements of the United States and Britain."

REVISION OF 1936 TREATY IS DEMANDED BY EGYPT

Withdrawal of Britishers From Egypt, Sudan Sought

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—In his address before the Chamber of Deputies, Egyptian Premier Mustaph Nahas Pasha firmly insisted upon the revision of the British-Egyptian Treaty and the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt and Sudan, according to Cairo reports.

"Though the Egyptian Government is not participating in the present war, it is maintaining close and friendly relations with the anti-Axis nations, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union," the Egyptian Premier said. "The greatest concern of the present Government, representing the Wafdists, is the realization of the hopes and desires of the Egyptian people. The wish of the people of Egypt is already known to the British Government. The United States, Britain and the Soviets guaranteed the independence of Iran, but Egypt being in different circumstances could not demand a similar guarantee. Under the present condition, it is necessary to revise the treaty concluded in 1936 with Britain. The revision of that treaty alone will bring about the complete independence of Egypt."

Koo Sees Hard Fight

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—Chungking Ambassador to London, Dr. Wellington Koo, speaking here today on the occasion of the luncheon held for the "United Aid to China Fund" declared that the people in Chungking "know that the overthrow of the common enemy in Asia cannot be expected in 1944 and that it will require many, hard efforts in order to bring about it," according to a London dispatch.

Koo moreover, wishfully stressed that "it will be a great comfort and encouragement to them to see also our common enemy in Europe finally defeated before the end of the present year."

Rodney Heads Air Forces

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Keith Rodney, 51, Commander of the British Air Forces in the Middle East, has been appointed to succeed Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, who has been named Commander of the British Coastal Command, according to a Cairo dispatch.

$99 BILLION U.S. BUDGET PRESENTED TO CONGRESS

War Expenditures Take Up 90 Per Cent of Big Total

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—The U.S. budget for the year 1944-1945 was submitted to Congress today by President Roosevelt, according to dispatches from Washington. Total expenditures for the coming year were estimated at the astronomical figure of $99,000,000,000, with military expenditures comprising 90 per cent of the total budget.

Following are some of the main budget items:

	(Unit $1,000,000)
Total expenditure	$99,769
Military expenditure	90,000
Income	40,000
Deficiency	59,000
Estimate of government bond issues to June 30, 1945 (End of new budget term)	258,000
New tax increase	10,500

Meddling Is Warned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Reflecting the growing dissatisfaction with the current policy of the United States in meddling in European affairs, the New York Times in its editorial today hoped that the intervention of the Washington Government "would not become a habit", according to a New York report received here.

The journal opposed the current tactics of the Roosevelt administration "of interfering every time a war breaks out in Europe" by pointing out that the United States has its hands full in dealing with the Pacific situation.

It sardonically reminded that Britain made the grave mistake of fighting Germany to prevent her from becoming the strongest Power in Europe and has now discovered to her (Britain) surprise that the Soviet Union has become even stronger than Britain.

Bulgaria Denies Rumors

Domei

SOFIA, January 13.—The Bulgarian Government, today refuting the rumors now being circulated by anti-Axis propaganda organs that the Bulgarian cabinet would shortly change or that a riot had taken place in Bulgaria, declared that such reports are entirely groundless.

N. CHINA FOE GIVEN PARALYZING BLOWS IN 1943 OPERATIONS

Japanese Army Foils Red, Chungking Forces; Enemy Abandons 109,862 Corpses

MANY WAR TROPHIES GAINED

Domei

PEKING, January 13.—During 1943, Imperial Forces in North China engaged in establishing peace and order by thoroughly annihilating Chinese Communist troops that were attempting to extend their influence and also by smashing Chungking forces that still dreamed of regaining North China.

In this connection, the Headquarters of the Imperial Forces in North China at 3 p.m. today, announced the total results obtained as follows:

Number of military engagements, 15,238; enemy strength encountered, 2,054,561; enemy dead left behind, 109,862; prisoners taken; 74,345; enemies surrendered, 115,721; military establishments destroyed, 5,003; equipment left behind by enemy, six mountain guns, six field guns, 223 trench mortars, 131 heavy machine guns, 1,435 light machine guns, 62,473 rifles, 520 automatic rifles, 11,491 pistols, other arms, munitions, clothing, fodder and other articles.

5 Years' Results Given

Domei

PEKING, January 13.—With the declaration of war by the National Government of China on January 9, 1943 against the United States and Great Britain, the military operations of the Imperial Forces in North China became greatly intensified.

In April, the spring Taihsing operation took place by which a smashing blow was dealt the Chungking 24th and the Chinese Communist 18th Army Corps. In August, the summer Taihsing campaign was staged against the remnants of Chiang's 27th Army. Since the beginning of September, a thorough mopping-up operation was carried out throughout the entire North China area, and also Communist troops that were attempting to disturb the peace and order of North China were annihilated.

The number of military engagements participated in by the Japanese Forces in North China during 1943 shows a decrease as compared with the figures for the previous year, but the damage inflicted on the enemy shows a marked increase. The total enemy dead, taken prisoner or made to surrender, reaches the stupendous figure of more than 299,900. In particular those who surrendered during 1943 were 115,000 as against 70,000 during the previous year. This fact alone eloquently proves that the enemy front in North China is rapidly disintegrating.

The activity of the Japanese Forces in North China during the past year was directed mainly against the Communist forces, and consequently about 70 per cent of the military engagements were against them. However, the damage inflicted on these troops was only about 40 per cent of the total damage to the enemy, this fact being due to their skilled guerilla tactics and also to the fact that their main efforts were concentrated on attempts to disturb the peace of the district by political offensives.

The total results gained by the Imperial Forces in North China during the past five years, that is from 1939 to 1943, are as follows:

Number of military engagements, 90,039; enemy strength encountered, 14,666,221; enemy dead left behind, 899,875; prisoners taken, 303,895; equipment left behind by enemy: 106 mountain guns, 1,060 trench mortars, 1,081 heavy machine guns, 3,192 light machine guns and 337 500 rifles.

Tule Lake Trouble Ends

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—The Japanese internees at Tule Lake Relocation Camp, who had refused to work in protest against the unjust treatment of the American authorities, have again resumed their assigned jobs as a result of a vote taken on the issue today, say dispatches from Tule Lake.

British Destroyer Lost

Domei

LISBON, January 13.—The British Admiralty announced today the loss of the destroyer Hurricane, according to reports from London. No details were disclosed.

SLIGHT HIKE IN TAX LEVIED ON SALARIES

Raised to 15 Per Cent; Finance Ministry Outlines Taxable Incomes

As the result of the new tax increase plan announced by the Finance Ministry yesterday, the tax on salaries and wages has been raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Moreover, the earnings of carpenters, gardeners and other such workers, who formerly were not included in the sphere of taxation, will be subject to the aforementioned tax.

It is also understood that payments for manuscripts or lectures received by people who are not professionally engaged in such work, will be taxed hereafter.

In the past those who employed more that 10 persons deducted income tax from the salaries of their workers and then handed it over to the Government, but under the new ruling, employers who have more than three workers come under the said system.

Regarding payment for manuscripts or lectures, 20 per cent of the sum will be untaxed and a 15 per cent tax will be levied on the remainder. But, when the annual income netted from such work amounts to more than ¥3,000 a year, the persons who receive the money will be classified as professionals and they will automatically come under the synthetic income tax besides the tax on salaries and wages.

When a person's income amounts to more than ¥3,000 a year, he will come under the synthetic income tax and the rate of taxation from ¥3,000 to ¥5,000 is 8 per cent. The percentage increases wtih the amount of income and is 74 per cent for income above ¥500,000.

Following is a table showing the amount of tax to be levied under the new tax increase plan. (Figures in parenthesis denote old tax)

Income	Single man	Married man with wife, children
¥4,000	¥210 (140)	¥162 (116)
6,000	1,030 (708)	982 (660)
20,000	6,720 (5,060)	6,672 (5,012)

U.S. Pilots to Wear Iron Helmets in Raids

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—In view of the marked strengthening of the German air defenses, pilots of the anti-Axis planes will be wearing protective iron helmets when setting out on raids, declared Major Alexander P. de Seversky, noted United States aircraft designer, according to a New York dispatch.

"Since last year, pilots of the United States 8th Air Force stationed in Britain have been wearing 16-pound bullet-proof jackets for protection during manuevers, but in view of the increased intensification of German air defenses, they will be shortly wearing iron helmets," said Seversky.

According to the Seversky's statement, helmets for the gunners will weigh two pounds, and three pounds for other pilots. "Undoubtedly, the 16-pound bullet-proof jacket plus the three-pound helmet will hamper greatly the movements of the pilots," he added," and in the future, the armor plating of the aircraft itself must be strengthened."

Bali's New Circuit Road To Be Opened January 22

Domei

SINGARAJA, January 13.—A certain portion of the circuit road planned for Bali Island has been completed due to the earnest efforts of the Japanese military administration and the 3,000 Balinese who helped to build the road. The opening ceremony of the new highway is scheduled for January 22.

Due to the difficult topographical conditions and to the ravages from malaria, no attempts had been made to develop a road under the old Dutch rule. The native inhabitants of the Island will be benefited greatly when the highway is opened to traffic.

Victory Type-Ship Launched

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—The first Victory type-ship was launched at a shipbuilding yard on the Pacific Coast of the United States yesterday, according to Washington reports. The Victory type-ship has a speed three times that of the Liberty type.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

of the impasse to which the Rooseveltian opportunism and ballyhoo have come. By it he has set before the world an example of irresponsible government. Whether they will or will not trust such a politician any longer will no doubt be expressed in no uncertain terms by the American people before long.

U.S. Magazine Describes Marines' Hardships In Battling Japanese During Tarawa Landing

Domei

LISBON, January 12. — The tremendous loss of lives in the landing operations at Gilbert Islands had been a source of nerve racking shock to the American people, and in this connection the American weekly magazine, Time, in its December 13 issue comments on the matter under the title "Lessons Learned in the Tarawa Island Operations".

"The fighting on Tarawa Island was of the fiercest nature imaginable," begins the article "and the American forces had relied much on covering fire just previous to landing. One thousand nine hundred tons of shells had been pounded on Tarawa Island. Bomber planes protecting the land force dropped 700 tons of bombs. The island was blasted with an average of 20 pounds of bursting explosives per one square yard of ground. The American marines, witnessing the torrential onslaught of bombs and shells hurled on the island, were quite confident that not a Japanese soldier survived the terrific bombardment.

"The commanding officers well remembered the fierce resistance put up by the Japanese Forces in the Munda operations, and consequently they were a little less self-confident than the men. The results were that they were again to taste the bitter lesson of their experience at Munda.

"The Japanese Engineering Forces had most skillfully constructed strong, practically unassailable pill boxes, which were very ingeniously distributed. As soon as the American marines succeeded in capturing one pill box, the setup was such that they would immediately be subjected to volley of shots from pill boxes on both sides. It was absolutely impossible to discover these pill boxes from a plane. Moreover, unless a big shell fell directly on the pill boxes they were invulnerable. A 2,000-ton bomb bursting two or three feet from the pill box, scooping a hole 15 feet deep, would only cover the structure with dirt and sand.

"Upon inspecting the Japanese positions in Betio after the din of the battle had subsided, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith Commander of the U.S. Landing Operations, declared that the capture of such impregnably constructed position could not have been accomplished by mere human efforts. He was simply astounded by the superiority of Japanese defenses and the unyieldnig resistance of the Japanese soldiers. American commanders have learned that it is not enough to bombard the Japanese positions and scatter the defending forces before attempting landing operations.

"Aside from the need of intensifying the bombardment from ships, our naval units must also be fully prepared against any attacks by Japanese Naval Forces.

"As already pointed out, it has been clearly proven that our landing boats are very inadequate for use in the coral reefs, although the Navy Department makes the excuse that the inefficiency of the landing boats was due to a sudden windstorm. At any rate, the Navy Department should construct alligator tractors that will be able to override any obstacles presented by coral reefs, and it is absolutely necessary that new types of landing boats be brought into use.

"No matter how fierce the covering bombardment is, there is no escape in landing men in the final action. We must realize that there is no easy road whereby we can win a battle without sacrificing the lives of our men."

U.S. Labor Leaders Hit Service Draft

(Continued From Page 1)

to become full dictator of the United States when he, himself, has been attacking alleged dictatorship systems of government elsewhere.

Passage Is Doubted

Whether Roosevelt will succeed in having the law legislated through Congress is a matter of grave doubt, for a law of such a nature would prevent strikes and make all adults subject to mobilization for war production and other essential services. In other words, it would put an end to the personal liberty of individual Americans and subject them to the Administration's orders.

Undoubtedly the proposal will meet stiff opposition in Congress because Roosevelt himself, as well as his satellites have caused the American public to harbor the faulty notion that "the war has already been won" and that they can slacken off their war efforts.

The measure will meet stiff opposition also, because the United States lacks righteous war aims and the public is still in a wilderness as to what they are fighting for.

At any rate, the recommendation for the national service law is an outright admission by Roosevelt of the difficulties facing the United States in the third year of the war. That fact he admits by saying, "the dangerous folly" of believing that the war has already been won "can be measured by the distance that separates Berlin and Tokyo—and by the sum of all the perils that lie along the way."

The service law recommendation is also the strongest admission possible of the acute manpower shortage in the United States which is seriously disrupting war production.

It is obvious that Roosevelt proposes to pull out the country from the difficulties caused by his New Deal policies through the service law and the four other items in the five-point program he presented to Congress.

No. 1 Politician

It is amusing that he called the national service law a "win-the-war measure" in a desperate attempt to put it through Congress. Also, it is significant that Roosevelt warned that unless there is an early reenactment of the Stabilization Statute the "country might just as well expect a price chaos by summer."

Roosevelt speaks of a "second bill of rights" under which it is claimed "a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless, of station, race or creed." We ask, does he propose to establish a work projects administration on a world-wide scale?

Another feature of Roosevelt's message was that it again showed that he is number one politician in America. His concern voiced for the well-being of the American people was undoubtedly aimed at garnering their votes in the forthcoming presidential election at a time when it, is now almost unmistakably certain that he will seek a fourth term.

It is significant, too, that Roosevelt made a bid for the large soldier vote—which some experts believe will be the deciding factor in the election—when he asserted that Congress should remove quickly the ban preventing the men and women in he armed forces from voting.

There seems to be no limit to the megalomaniacal ambitions of this President of the United States.

Spring Drive on Japan Urged by Chiang Paper

Domei

CANTON, January 13. — The Takungpao, official organ of the Chungking regime, in yesterday's issue, urged the launching of a spring offensive against Japan by the anti-Axis forces according to radio broadcasts from Chungking. Fearful of the strengthening of Japan's fighting power with the passage of time, the Takungpao said:

"Immediate spring offensives should be launched by the anti-Axis against Japan. Unless this is done, Japan's fighting strength will increase to amazing proportions.

"Japan's airplane production has made tremendous strides recently, and if this is allowed to continue it will bode ill for the anti-Axis. Therefore, we must deal a telling blow to Japan's production efforts.

"Japan will no doubt plan to transport the abundant foodstuffs of the Southern Regions to Japan Proper, and this will mean a further bolstering of its fighting power. Japan's transportation lanes must be severed to prevent the increase of its war strength."

Meeting Proposed On Bolivia Set-Up

(Continued From Page 1)

was determined by the available shipping facilities. However, when the tonnage became available for shipping, it was discovered that an acute shortage in pulpwood necessitated that the quota arrangement be made on the basis of supply rather than on the availability of shipping.

The State Department said that "with very few and well-identified exceptions," newspapers in other American republics have editorially supported the anti-Axis war effort and cooperated in equitable curtailment of the size of their editions. In a move to obviously deny newsprint to the aforesaid non-cooperating newspapers, the Department said that it was essential that no effort be spared to maintain the newsprint supply to those publications cooperating with the anti-Axis war affort.

Swatow Blindly Bombed

Domei

SWATOW, January 13.—Many casualties were caused and a large number of houses were destroyed when a formation of enemy planes belonging to the United States air force in China perpetrated another indiscriminate bombing on this city on Tuesday night. The enemy raiders concentrated their attacks on the residential quarters where more than a dozen bombs were dropped.

INDIA'S RESOURCES ROBBED BY BRITAIN

Londoners' Purses Are Fattened by Enslaving Ill-Treated Natives

India presents not only a political problem, but an economic one, too. Although India is a tremendously rich country, a semi-continent, her industrial development has lagged far behind that of other civilized nations; and although she has realized some quite important changes in her industrial structure, about three-fourths of the population, at the beginning of the current war, were still engaged in agriculture. But despite this fact, only one-third of the land is under cultivation, although scarcely more than one-fifth of the entire area is considered unfit for cultivation, according to the Times Week of Shanghai.

A somewhat malicious observer once wrote that among the civilized peoples, the Indians do not lead in any field except one; they are the greatest producers neither of rice and cotton nor of rubber and oil, but they do lead in illiteracy, and as a matter of fact in 1940, when illiteracy in Japan stood at about three per cent, in the United States at about four per cent, and in Russia at around 14 per cent. India's figure was believed to be about 75 per cent. This state of affairs, naturally, rendered difficult any industrial development in spite of the strong will of the Indian national leaders.

Nevertheless, looking at India as a whole, there has doubtless been evolution, though the practical results did not by any means correspond to what the political leaders had imagined. For instance, when in consequence of a very animated propaganda campaign the output of rice in 1937 gained over a million tons, far too big a portion of this surplus, needed by the population, was exported, and similar cases were witnessed in other lines.

Sucked by Britain

Just recently newspapers the world over carried horrible reports from the famine stricken districts of British India, but the readers of these reports were not given the slightest information on why the stocks of foodstuffs in India had been so trifling. The answer is that during the first two years of the European War alone, Britain imported from India over five million tons of rice, wheat, and other food, equivalent to 40 million pounds Sterling. This was doubtless good money, but unfortunately even the hard-up Indians cannot eat banknotes.

Under such circumstances it appears to be less interesting and important to know what in years gone by was done with India's natural riches than to outline their importance in the frame of an economic cooperation of East Asia's nations. What then is it that India offers in the fields of agriculture and industries?

To begin with one of the most important agricultural commodities, India is a very considerable producer of cotton. She is the second largest producer in the world, the United States being the first, but not only has her average pre-war production reached only 50 per cent of the American one, but in some years the output, supposed to have advanced, decreased by several per cent. Still, prior to the current war much of the cotton used in China and Japan was imported from India, and Indian cotton was superior to most other grades in East Asia.

Apart from cotton the one other very important agricultural product which India has to offer is jute. While the average annual output of cotton aggregated five million bales and the export 3.8 million bales, production of jute aggregated an average of eight million bales and the export an average of four million bales. Used not only for gunny bags but for various other industrial purposes—even substitute footwear has been manufactured from this product—jute brings in far more money than is often anticipated; the gross receipt reaped by India during the first 18 months of the European War, for instance, was approximately 137 million pounds Sterling.

If rubber is not the foremost economic product of India in peace time, its importance for military purposes must not be particularly emphasized. Thus, when European States prepared the present war, India not only could obtain better rates for her rubber than usual but could also export much larger quantities than ever before. About 18 million pounds of Indian rubber were shipped to Europe alone between 1937 and 1938, of which 10 per cent, was purchased by Germany. Mostly not of the high standard as Malaian and East Indian rubber, the rubber of British India can still be considered as among the best in the whole world.

Rich Manganese Mines

But India is not only an agricultural country. Her mineral resources are regarded as exceedingly rich and although they have not yet been fully investigated, geologists are certain that enormous deposits still lie untouched. India's rich manganese mines now play a particularly important role in Britain's war supply; manganese is absolutely necessary for the production of high-grade steel, and India is the world's second largest producer of this all-important ore (the first place is occupied by the Soviet Union). From India alone the United States in 1937 imported about 284,000 tons of manganese.

Another mineral whose importance has increased because of the war is mica, a product which is widely used for the construction of subsidiary parts of aircraft. India's output of mica is by no means the biggest in the world, but the quality obtained is said to be better than that of any mine in either Asia or America. Shortly before the outbreak of the hostilities in Europe, Germany bought about 10 per cent. of India's export.

As mentioned above, there has been a development of India's industrial output, though not always in the way desired by Indian patriots. They were—to mention only one instance—more interested in seeing the domestic textile market separating itself from Lancashire than in the increase of the iron and steel output, but it was just the latter that during the past few decades made headway. In 1913 the pig iron production in the whole of India aggregated 204,000 tons, while production of steel reached about 63,000 tons; 25 years later the output had soared to 1,575,000 tons and 977,000 tons respectively, and today India is self-sufficient in steel.

The few examples mentioned above, the importance of India as a food supplier, cotton and jute producer and steel manufacturer already show the tremendous economic interest Britain must have in her Indian "possessions." Not only because of the consumption of British goods and of some precious articles is India so important for Britain's economy—she is, in the full sense of the term, Britain's treasure chest. Since the outbreak of the war in Europe India's iron and steel plants are working full blast, war materials of different nature are manufactured in large munition factories under a centralized production system, and textiles needed for military purposes are reported to be shipped to England in ever increasing quantities. Whether the Indians want it or not—and they certainly do not want it—their country has become one of England's most important bases for the production of war materials.

Enslaved By Britain

Forced to work against their people's own interests, Indian workers are building armored cars and tanks on assembly lines, men and women produce leather shoes for Britain's armies (there was a time when England imported from India an average of 125,000 pairs of army shoes every fortnight), gunny bags and dozens of other articles needed by those ruling the Indian people against their wishes.

True, India's textile industry, too, saw a rather swift development, and from an importer of textiles she became an exporter. But in spite of everything her industry fully depends on foreign subsidiary articles. Machinery must be imported from England. Dyestuffs must be imported. Other chemicals, too, must be purchased abroad. And quite apart from these facts it must not be overlooked that what India shipped abroad were special fabrics, typical Indian products, whereas hundreds of other textile manufactures are still imported from England, just as a century ago.

But one cannot close this short record of India's economic importance—mostly more for England than for herself—without mentioning one of her most delicious export articles, namely, tea. As a matter of fact India is not leading in tea from any point of view since China is the greater producer and Ceylon sells much better and more expensive sorts, but nevertheless Indian tea has conquered the world, has in many cases taken over the places once occupied by China, and India is the most important supplier of what tea traders call the very best medium qualities. Some Darjeeling descriptions, however, grown on the hills of Bengal near the city of Darjeeling, have world repute, and rates paid for them are sometimes far higher than those granted for the best Ceylon kinds.

Even as a tea supplier, enslaved India has become the one essential supplier of England, but what is tea compared with all those rich and important ores, grains, textiles which for decades the ships of all nations have brought to foreign countries! Only a small part of India's exports was intended for Asiatic nations but this abnormal situation no doubt was not caused by the ill will of the Indians themselves.

Hawaii Residents Stranded in 'Frisco Due to Ship Dearth

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Two thousand residents of Hawaii are stranded in San Francisco owing to shortage of shipping, according to a San Francisco dispatch received here today. They will probably be forced to wait several months more before passage to Hawaii will be available. Meanwhile, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce said that its investigation has disclosed all shipping to the Hawaiian Islands is needed for military purposes and will be so required for several more months.

P.I. Assembly Studies Percentage Tax Bill

Domei

MANILA, January 13.—Continuing debates on various revenue measures designed to improve the country's financial structure, the National Assembly this morning took up Bill No. 161 which proposes the imposition of a percentage tax on sales of commodities.

Sponsors of the measures asserted that with the rapidly improving business conditions in the country the proposed percentage tax would net the Government millions of pesos annually. It is understood that discussions on the bill will be resumed tomorrow.

Meanwhile, seven additional bills were introduced today, the most important of which was that proposing the creation of a Board of Labor Relations which will be empowered to regulate the relations between labor and capital in industry as well as agriculture.

It was also learned that the Legislature will select in a few days the Chairman of the Committee on Third Reading, who will succeed Emiliano Tria Tirona who has been appointed Minister of Labor, Health and Public Welfare.

Shonan Chinese Prepare To Celebrate New Year

Domei

SHONAN, January 12.—With the Chinese New Year, according to the lunar calendar, falling on January 25, Chinese residents here are now busily engaged in making preparations to celebrate the occasion with all gaiety.

Since the beginning of the week, many shops and stores have been the scenes of great activity as Chinese housewives daily throng them for the special Chinese New Year bargains being offered. The celebrations will extend for 15 days. Big family reunion dinners will be held on New Year's eve while on the first day of the year, visits to friends and relatives will be made.

Chilean Ministers Quit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—Chilean Finance Minister Arturo Matte, and Minister of Colonization Oswaldo Vial both tendered their resignations yesterday to President Juan Antonio Rios, according to a report from Santiago. It is understood the resignations came as a result of internal troubles in the Liberal Party arising out of the election of Senator Gustavo Rivera as President of that Party.

Roosevelt Sees Delegates

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—Although President Roosevelt has not been enjoying the best of health since his return from the Teheran Conference and has been confined to bed lately with an attack of influenza, he conferred with the representatives of the various nations to the Pacific Military Conference at the White House today, according to reports from Washington.

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U.S. May Ban Liquor Sale

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—A bill to prohibit the sale of strong alcoholic drinks during the war has been submitted to Congress, in view of the fact that heavy drinkings on pay days and week-end parties are seriously hindering the production of war necessities, according to Washington reports.

It is explained that the cause for most of the workmen's absence from work is "temporary illness," and 12 per cent of the absences is from "week-end drinks," and "heavy drinkings on pay days."

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